

## For China, Coal Holds Promises And Perils

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

TAIYUAN, China — Within a 300-mile radius of this energy capital, hundreds of thousands of coal miners are shredding subterranean seams thicker than ocean liners and hauling a black treasure to the surface to power the economic rise of China.

From the great forest of chimneys that punctures the haze of China's industrial landscape, a nimbus of carbon- and sulphur-based gases is billowing into the atmosphere.

It is mixing with the buildup of the century-long industrialization of Europe and North America and, many scientists say, it is contributing to the overall warming of the earth's atmosphere.

And as the evidence hardens that global atmospheric warming is a result of human activity, especially the production of gases from the combustion of coal, oil and natural gas, questions are growing about whether China can change course.

The country's heavy reliance on coal, along with its inefficient and wasteful patterns of energy use, will make it the largest single producer of climate-warming carbon dioxide by the second or third decade of the next century.

As it surpasses the United States and other industrial countries as a cause of the problem, China seems certain to come under strong international pressure to curb its reliance on its vast, cheap coal reserves.

And China itself may face serious consequences from global warming, as a rise in sea levels inundates coastal zones. Right now, many of its citizens are choking on the air pollution produced by the widespread burning of coal.

But coal development on a vast scale appears inevitable. China's Jiliguang is rejected, on a lesser scale, in India, Brazil and the rest of the developing world, where the diversion of scarce funds to meet global environmental goals is seen as a rich country's luxury.

For China's leadership, it is simply a question of capital — massive amounts of it. Already, Beijing's leaders face a daunting array of demands to build highways, railroads and modern industries to compete for export markets with the developed world and to provide the economic growth that China's expanding population will expect.

Some improvements will pay for themselves, but with its huge reserves of coal, China regards any energy alternative that costs more or requires more up-front capital as a threat to development.

"You try to tell the people of Beijing that they can't buy a car or an air conditioner because of the global climate-change issue," said Li Junfeng, a senior energy researcher for the State Planning Commission in Beijing. "It is just as hot in Beijing as it is in Washington, D.C."

"If we reduce our emission of gases, it means we must reduce our energy consumption," Mr. Li continued. "When people get rich, they want to buy an air conditioner or a car; that will increase energy consumption."

Between 1970 and 1990, energy consumption rose 203 percent in China, compared with an average rise of 28 percent in developed countries during the same period.

More than 5 million Chinese are now engaged in the largest coal extraction enterprise in human history, feeding China's enormous thirst for energy and pushing toward fulfillment of the goal of quadrupling the country's output.

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President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister John Major meeting Wednesday in London at the start of Mr. Clinton's visit.

## After Jockeying, a Date for Bosnia Peace Conference to Sign Accord Scheduled Dec. 14 in Paris

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France announced Wednesday that the Bosnia peace conference to sign the accord reached in Dayton, Ohio, earlier this month would take place at the Elysee Palace on Dec. 14.

The announcement was delayed until Wednesday, diplomats said, because, among other reasons, the French were worried about the ability of the Clinton administration to win congressional backing for American participation in the NATO peacekeeping force.

U.S. officials in Brussels denied French suggestions that the Clinton administration had asked for a delay in setting a date for the

conference until Congress voted on the operation. But there were signs that frictions between Europe and the United States over various aspects of the accord could multiply once the 60,000 NATO peacekeepers, including 20,000 Americans, entered Bosnia to carry out the accords.

NATO will begin moving in soldiers Friday to prepare for the arrival of the rest of the force, officials in Brussels said.

NATO military commanders have finished voluminous operational plans for the mission, mapping troop and equipment movements over a six-month program. Ambassadors from the 16 allied countries will give political approval to the plans no later than Friday, according to the officials in Brussels.

They added that the NATO operation, the largest in the alliance's history, would not be fully effective unless the high civilian official foreseen in the Dayton accords is designated quickly.

That is expected to happen at a conference that begins in London Dec. 8. Carl Bildt, a former prime minister of Sweden who has been the European Union's negotiator on Bosnia since last summer, is expected to be named to the job of senior civilian representative in Bosnia then. The job will also derive its authority from the United Nations Security Council.

France insisted on an overall coordinator for civilian relief and political efforts, but at American insistence he will have no authority over NATO peacekeepers.

## Dalai Lama and Beijing Clash Over Panchen Lama

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Battling the Dalai Lama for the soul of Tibet, Chinese authorities orchestrated an elaborate ceremony Wednesday to choose a 6-year-old boy as the approved reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, a position of critical importance to Tibetans.

The ceremony, a bizarre mixture of ancient Tibetan ritual and Communist Party protocol, was a telling indication of the delicate balance between the two forces that reign in the sparsely populated, but politically troubled region.

Conducted at dawn in the Joking Temple in Lhasa, the ceremony was rebroadcast on Chinese state television. Inside the temple, an elderly monk rubbed the lips of a sacred golden urn in a circular motion before reaching inside to select an ivory lot bearing the boy's name — Gyaincin Norbu — out of three possible choices.

That came only after a senior Chinese official, looking out of place in a suit and tie, read a stern address to the monks to remind them that religious decisions are only valid with approval of China's government.

The boy, appearing in pajama-like garments of yellow silk, then performed his first official act by placing a ceremonial

white scarf around the neck of the official, Luo Gan, who vigorously shook the boy's hand as if he were a fellow party dignitary.

The ceremony leaves Tibetans with rival 6-year-old Panchen Lamas — one blessed by the Dalai Lama, who despite China's best efforts is still revered in Tibet, and a second chosen by the party.

The succession crisis — with its competing efforts to say who inherited the spirit of the previous Panchen Lama, who died in 1989 — has drawn a battleground between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese government, which still uses tens of thousands of soldiers to rule Tibet.

The extraordinary six-year sequence of events leading to Wednesday's ceremony has been full of intrigue and recriminations. Fresh details emerged in a lengthy account by the official press agency.

The drama began in 1989, when a committee was formed by Beijing to find the reincarnation of the former Panchen Lama. Although widely suspected by Tibetan activists of being a puppet organization, it was headed by a respected Buddhist leader, Chattral Rinpoche.

From a field of 28 candidates, the committee selected a boy, Chattral Rinpoche informed the Chinese authorities last February that this was the long-awaited



Beijing's choice for Panchen Lama.

reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, and everything looked set for his approval.

But the authorities found out that the committee had passed the boy's name, Ged-

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## Ulster Factions Cool To Clinton's Appeal Both IRA and Unionists Remain Stalemated Over Weapons Issue

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Seeking to give additional momentum to the peace process in Northern Ireland, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday urged all parties involved in the province's sectarian conflict to accept the agreement reached late Tuesday by the British and Irish governments as the basis for forging a permanent settlement.

The nationalist forces seeking to unite Northern Ireland with Ireland, however, as well as the unionists seeking to keep the province part of Britain, expressed deep reservations about the plan.

Speaking at a news conference in London on the first stop of a European trip that will take him to Northern Ireland on Thursday, Mr. Clinton said the agreement "provided a mechanism for all of the parties honorably now to bring their concerns to the table and to be heard."

He said the British-Irish agreement was "the best opportunity I have seen to resolve all of these issues, and I think it should be embraced, and I hope it will be."

Despite the endorsement by Mr. Clinton, whose administration has taken an active role in trying to settle the differences that led to 25 years of violent conflict in Northern Ireland, the agreement's prospects remained uncertain.

The proposal called for an immediate start to "preparatory talks" involving the two governments and moderate and hard-line parties from Northern Ireland, including Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, which until 15 months ago was waging a terrorist campaign seeking to oust Britain from the province.

The agreement said the preparatory talks should lead to full-scale negotiations involving all the parties by the end of February. But it sidestepped the most immediate impediment to further progress: the issue of whether Sinn Fein would be allowed to take part in the full-scale negotiations if the Irish Republican Army continued to refuse to turn in some of its stock of explosives and weapons. Britain insists the IRA must do so as a sign of its commitment to peaceful democratic politics.

The arms issue is instead to be studied by an independent commission headed by former Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, who is a special adviser to Mr. Clinton on Northern Ireland. The commission is to make recommendations on the issue by

mid-January, although they will not be binding on the British or Irish governments.

"I think it will be difficult because it's obviously an issue on which there are strongly held feelings on all sides," Mr. Mitchell said. "But I think there is a historic opportunity here."

Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, said that the party would take several weeks to study the British-Irish proposal for negotiations and that Sinn Fein's "frame of mind would be a positive one."

But he said Sinn Fein's position that full-scale negotiations must take place without preconditions had not changed and that turning over arms was a precondition.

"If we cannot have all-party talks we cannot have a peace settlement, and if we cannot have a peace settlement we cannot have peace," Mr. Adams said in Belfast, where he and leaders of all the other major parties will meet with Mr. Clinton at a reception Thursday night.

David Trimble, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, the largest of the parties representing Northern Ireland's pro-British Protestant majority, also gave the British-Irish plan a cool reception. He said that it had been agreed upon primarily so that the governments would have progress to show Mr. Clinton when he arrived.

Mr. Trimble said he would never agree to take part in talks until the Irish Republican Army had agreed to start giving up its arms.

Despite the lack of endorsement by parties from either side, British, Irish and American officials all said Wednesday that they were optimistic that the plan could slowly lead to further progress.

They said the plan had been carefully put together to reflect the concerns of all the key parties. It raised the possibility, for example, of an elected assembly in Northern Ireland, an idea being promoted by Mr. Trimble. And it was careful to make it clear that Mr. Mitchell's commission would be completely independent of the British government, a demand of Sinn Fein.

"I applaud the prime minister for taking this risk for peace," Mr. Clinton said in a speech to Parliament.

In a passage that won sustained applause, Mr. Clinton said: "It is always a hard choice, the choice for peace, for success is far from guaranteed, and even if you fail, there will be those who resent you for trying. But it is the right thing to do. And in the end, the right will win."

## Tutu Leads Sensitive Probe Of Apartheid-Era Crimes

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's long-awaited though much-dreaded process of reconciliation with the evils of the apartheid took formal shape Wednesday with the appointment of a panel of "truth commissioners," headed by Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu.

Formally known as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the multiracial panel of 17 commissioners will spend the next 18 months investigating murders, bombings, torture and other crimes of the apartheid era as well as calling witnesses, searching for evidence, granting or withholding amnesty to rights offenders and apportioning restitution to their victims.

Eighteen months after the transition from white-minority rule under apartheid to electoral democracy under a black majority government, the commission's work will take the country into the mine field of the blame for abuses committed for or against apartheid during the 34 years preceding last year's first all-races election.

Bishop Tutu, the Anglican cleric who often stood on the front lines of the fight against apartheid and received the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts, has said

that the panel's work should focus more on restitution for apartheid-era victims than on retribution. Nonetheless, the commission's membership was announced just two days before former Defense Minister Magnus Malan and 10 other senior apartheid-era military and security officials are to be formally charged with murder in connection with the creation of a hit squad that massacred 13 people in 1987 in the province now known as KwaZulu-Natal.

That case has sent shock through the white political establishment here since it represents the first time that a high-ranking official of the apartheid-era has been called to account for his actions. Though the constitutionally mandated truth panel does not have power to prosecute, the Malan case has aroused fears that vengeance, rather than reconciliation, will characterize the tenor of the commission's work.

In announcing the commission members, President Nelson Mandela's cabinet stressed that the panel would be guided by "the need for understanding but not for vengeance, the need for reparation but not for retaliation."

The commissioners represent a broad cross section of society, including clerics, psychologists and human-rights lawyers. Among them are seven blacks, six whites, two of mixed race and two Indians.

### AGENDA

#### U.S. Would Rearm Bosnian Army

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government intends to begin rearming the Bosnian Army as early as next summer if international arms control efforts fail to bring about a balance of power between the factions in Bosnia, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Wednesday.

Mr. Perry told NATO defense ministers that Washington believed the best hope for stability in Bosnia was policy under which Bosnian Serbs voluntarily reduced their arsenal to a level comparable to that of the Muslim-dominated government.

If that approach fails, "the United States will take action along with other nations to ensure that imbalance is corrected," Mr. Perry told reporters later.

NATO diplomats said Washington had made clear its willingness to unilaterally train and equip the Sarajevo government if necessary, a prospect that causes deep unease within the alliance.

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## Just Picture It: Psychic Warriors at Work

### Pentagon Stands by 'Remote Viewers,' CIA Has Doubts

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon for years has been asking a group of psychics for help in military intelligence, according to U.S. officials.

When asked about such matters as the location of American hostages held by foreign kidnappers, the psychics responded by concentrating intensely and then "visualized" the answer through an alleged parapsychological phenomenon known as "remote viewing," officials said.

The effort was of uncertain value, according to a study conducted recently for the CIA, which was told by Congress to take over the secret program from the Pentagon last summer and decided to take a close look at what it was getting into.

CIA officials said they had concluded that

no more public funds should be spent on it. But Pentagon officials involved in the program have defended it as an occasionally useful source of valuable military tips. A Defense Intelligence Agency summary of its accomplishments obtained by The Washington Post asserts that the government-funded psychics helped unmask a major Soviet submarine program in 1979 and discern the function of key buildings in foreign countries, among other tasks.

Three psychics were employed for roughly the last five years by the intelligence agency at Fort Meade, Maryland, until June, when the CIA took over the secret paranormal research program, according to Ray Hyman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Oregon. Mr. Hyman is a co-author of the CIA-sponsored assessment.

Overall, as many as six of the "remote

viewers" were on the government payroll at one time during the two decades in which the "Stargate" program has been under way, he said. From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the military spent at least \$11 million on both the operational program and a separate scientific research effort, Mr. Hyman said. He added that he was uncertain how much had been spent before and after that period.

Evidence supporting "the operational value of remote viewing is not available, even after a decade of attempts," said the CIA study, which was conducted by the American Institutes for Research, a private contractor. It concluded that "continued support for the operational component of the current program is not justified."

A CIA spokesman said the agency's leadership planned to tell Congress soon

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 27.46	Down 0.21%
5105.56	128.14

The Dollar	West close	previous close
New York	1.437	1.4333
DM	1.535	1.543
Pound	1.0155	1.0120
Yen	1.4962	1.4955

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....85 L Fr
Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cambodia.....1.600 CFA	Qatar.....1.000 Riels
Cape Verde.....12.50 FF	Réunion.....1.100 CFA
Egypt.....1.000 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....1.000 R
France.....1.100 CFA	Senegal.....1.100 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr	Spain.....225 PTAS
Guinea.....2.800 Lira	Tunisia.....1.250 Dn
Italy.....1.250 JD	Turkey.....1.000 Dn
Ivory Coast.....1.250 JD	U.A.E.....1.000 Dn
Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.20
Lebanon.....1.250 JD	

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## When Law Enforcement Fails / Crime in South Africa

## Vigilantes Move In Where Police Won't Tread

By Suzanne Daley  
New York Times Service

**S**OWETO, South Africa — The young man crawled carefully out from under the conference table where he had been imprisoned for hours. His head was misshapen from blows, his eyes swollen nearly shut, his shins and forearms rippled with welts.

His captors offered him for an interview and, mechanically, Big Fish (as he is known in Soweto) confessed to raping, robbing, and beating people.

"You guys have shown me the right way now," he said. "I'll go search for a job."

It had been nine hours since Youth Action Against Crime, a group of young volunteers working out of a two-room office over a strip mall, had forced Big Fish into a car and brought him to their offices for a "workshop." Now they were ready to let him go and continue on their crime-fighting ways, climbing into three borrowed cars to hunt down other youths they believed recently robbed a nearby hair salon, terrorizing the owner and her clients.

In the 18 months since South Africa held its first free elections, crime has continued to soar, increasing in some areas and categories by as much as 75 percent in one year. But efforts to persuade the public to rely on the police — once a notoriously brutal enforcer of apartheid policies — have been far from successful. Despite efforts at reform, the police remain a largely ineffectual institution, looked on by many as a corrupt, underpaid, and undertrained force that probably will not show up if called.

[South Africans observed a church-sponsored nationwide minute of silence Wednesday to protest rampant crime. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg, South Africa, that the police have been far from successful in their efforts to curb crime. The police remain a largely ineffectual institution, looked on by many as a corrupt, underpaid, and undertrained force that probably will not show up if called.]

Increasingly, black South Africans have been taking matters into their own hands, turning to vigilante groups like Youth Action.

Some of the groups are loosely connected and come together only in crises. But others are highly organized. In downtown Johannesburg, a group calling itself the Angry 13 has vowed to clean the streets of criminals, including street children. In Durban, a group called the Cleaners tracks down known criminals and maims them.

"People have no confidence in the justice system," said Sylvester Rakgoadi, who is studying the issue for the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of Witwatersrand. "They don't even go to the police. They are more and more trying to deal with it on their own. And the danger is that they revert to summary judgment and punish immediately."

Some vigilantes patrol neighborhoods as volunteers. Some are for hire — \$20 might get a store watched for a week.

With Youth Action, for instance, which operates in the White City section of Soweto, some of the work is done simply because it is for the perceived good of the neighborhood. No citizen in particular had requested or paid for the torturing of Big Fish. The group just believed that he was a bad guy who needed straightening out.

South African officials say they are trying to remake the police force to function in a democratic society. After decades of operating largely as ruthless political watchdogs and as a riot-control force that protected only whites, the police are now being asked to solve crimes and work for black communities.

It is not an easy conversion, especially since there is little money for training. Law Enforcement officials say there are more than 5,000 officers working as detectives who have no training in such work. Human rights monitors continue to publish articles that describe widespread torture of suspects by police officers.

"Policing structures of apartheid are based on an informant network," said Mark Shaw, a police expert with the Institute for Defense Policy, a research organization. "It is very difficult to transform that culture. There is no history of evidence-gathering."

**T**HE WOMAN who was robbed in her hair salon, Johannah Mokhubu, first called the police. But it took them nearly an hour to get to her shop tucked in a garage in the Mofolo North section of Soweto.

"They didn't take any action," Mrs. Mokhubu said. "They said they'd call us later." The next day, she and her husband went to Youth Action, offering food and providing a car for the search. Someone in the neighborhood had recognized one of the robbers as a local teenager.

The gun-carrying robbers had demanded money and stripped the salon of its small stereo system and the customers of their wedding rings, earrings, and watches. Then they made the woman lie on the floor and threatened to rape them. Mrs. Mokhubu begged them not to, and eventually they left. On a recent day, awaiting results from Youth Action, she said she wanted the robbers disarmed but not necessarily turned in.



Demonstrators in Johannesburg observing a minute of silence Wednesday as part of an anti-crime protest.

"If they could be punished, I would give them to the police," Mrs. Mokhubu said. "But sometimes they arrest them today and tomorrow they are back in the street."

The government is hoping a new system of community policing, in which local leaders meet with senior police officials to evaluate police action, will rebuild relationships and cut down on the vigilantism. But while a few forums are functioning, enthusiasm has hardly been overwhelming.

"We are beginning to see some community response," said Janine Rauch, an adviser to the Ministry of Safety and Security, which oversees the police. "If there is a frustration, it is that the police organization is lagging behind."

The task of remaking the police is daunting. The government has merged 11 different forces, most of them from the former black homelands, into a 130,000-man department. Beginning salaries are about \$300 a month, a bit more than a gardener earns. Senior positions have been shuffled, and prosecutors are investigating apartheid-era crime, lowering morale. Private efforts to combat crime are not restricted to black neighborhoods. In the rich white areas, where people live behind barbed wire fences, security firms have uniforms and cars and sign contracts with homeowners.

Experts say the vigilantes in black townships have roots in politics. The end of the war against apartheid left a lot of young men, half-trained by the resistance movement, without much to do. The founders of Youth Action, Bernard Mdlalose, 23, and Gerry Marobuane, 23, were African National Congress activists. "We wanted to show people that the youth around here could do some good," Mr. Marobuane said. "There is a lot of bad stuff out there. The police, they don't know their way around."

Mr. Mdlalose, surveying Big Fish's condition, showed no particular pity.

"We don't care about him," he said with a shrug. "He is very cruel, this guy. Even if we said come back tomorrow, we will try to find a job or whatever, he would not come back."

Mr. Mdlalose expected Big Fish would simply leave the neighborhood.

It took a few days, but Youth Action found two of the teenagers it sought in the hair salon robbery. Mr. Marobuane said they were kept in the offices for three days for a "little entertainment." By then, the boys had told them where to find Mrs. Mokhubu's belongings. In a week, she was back in business.

The police never did call back, she said.

## COMING UP

At Hang is 23 and appears as robust and muscular as any farmhand in the Chinese village of Dadingfu. But he is one of the victims of the heroin plague that swept into China in the 1980s: He has AIDS.

## In Rio, a March Against Rampant Violence

By Diana Jean Schemo  
New York Times Service

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — In reaction to a mounting wave of violence, hundreds of thousands of people filled the downtown streets, expressing fear and anger over crime that has made a captive of their city.

The march began Tuesday at the Candelaria church — which gained infamy after police massacred seven street children who had been sleeping in the church's entryway two years ago — with a mission that combined elements of a political rally, religious revival and Carnival.

Cloaked all in white, with faces smeared with white paint or the word "peace" scrawled in lipstick on their cheeks, people from the slums marched alongside businessmen and housewives. Samba academies sent

their bands, which played driving beats to which some demonstrators danced.

The demonstration was devoid of the usual calls for a crackdown on criminals.

Nor did it end in a series of speeches.

**"It is like we are in jail. I believe if there are more and more poor, I will become poor, too."**

In support of the organizers' two main goals. The first is the introduction of basic services, including water, sewage treatment and health programs to improve conditions in the slums, where 17 percent of the city's population lives. The second is a cleanup of police departments, which are so notoriously corrupt that most residents say they avoid calling the police, even

when they are the victims of crimes.

An internal report on the Rio police department reportedly estimated that 80 percent of the police, or 9,600 members of the 12,000-member force, were dishonest, and collected more than \$1 million a month in extortion

from drug dealers, kidnappers, or through bribery.

"We didn't want to fall into the trap of political confrontation, because the government's so used to that," said Rubem César Fernandes, director of Viva Rio, a civic group that was largely responsible for organizing the demonstration.

The risk of crime is so much a part

of life here that it forces simplicity, if not poverty, on the rich. Many prefer to live in apartments and it is rare to see a house in Rio that is not surrounded by a tall fence or wall, the top protected by sharpened iron bars. In the evening, drivers may slow down, but not stop, at red lights, for fear of "carjackings" or robberies.

Few people dare to venture out wearing expensive jewelry or clothes, and residents tend not to go for strolls or to the public beaches, where they could become easy victims for kidnappers.

"It is like we are in jail," said Leah Klabin, the wife of a former mayor of Rio, Israel Klabin, who puts aside her fears to volunteer to feed and educate children from some of the 570 slums in and around the city. "I believe if there are more and more poor, I will become poor, too."

Probably the most frequent victims of crimes, however, are the residents of the slums themselves. Ivone Belo Ferreira, who lives in Rocinha, which with 250,000 residents is one of Latin America's largest slums, pushed her 7-year-old son Leonardo in his wheelchair.

The boy was shot in the spine while he played soccer three years ago, caught in a shoot-out between drug dealers and the police, and has remained a paraplegic.

"The only solution for us is to march," she said, adding that she was not sure any progress would come of the demonstration. "I have more hope than confidence that anything will change."

## Federal Curb On Speed Ends

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton has signed legislation repealing federal speed limits.

The change becomes effective Dec. 8, when individual states will be able to set any speed limit, free of existing federal rules that require a maximum limit of 55 miles an hour on all highways except for some rural freeways where 65 mph is permitted.

Most states will not automatically return to pre-1974 speed limits, but eight states, including California and Texas, already have passed laws that will allow drivers to drive at 70 or 75 mph. Montana, with thousands of miles of wide-open flat roads, will have no speed limit at all.

Mr. Clinton signed the legislation, which had overwhelming support in Congress, despite a last-minute campaign by safety, environmental and insurance groups.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said Mr. Clinton was concerned that higher speed limits would lead to more fatalities, but "there's not a certainty that any veto that he would exercise would be sustained by the Congress."

Speed limits were only one part of the legislation that designates a new 160,955-mile national highway system, essentially a map of the country's most important roads. To help create the system, Congress in 1991 voted to cut all federal funding for the roads at the start of the 1996 fiscal year on Oct. 1 if the bill had not been signed.

## 2d New York Subway Clerk Is Attacked

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — A robber sprayed what was believed to be a flammable liquid into a subway token booth in the Brooklyn borough of New York early Wednesday and fled before getting any money. It was the city's second such attack this week.

No one was injured and nothing was set on fire, the police said, in contrast to a similar attack on Sun-

day, also in Brooklyn, in which a clerk in a token booth suffered burns over 80 percent of his body. The clerk sold the tokens commuters need to enter the subway system.

In latest attack, the man demanded money before spraying the liquid. The clerk refused while pushing a silent alarm to alert the police, said police spokeswoman, Sara Carpenter. The authorities have suggested

that the two men in Sunday's attack may have been inspired by a scene in a new film, "Money Train," about a robbery in the subway system.

The burned clerk, Harry Kaufman, 50, remained in critical condition. Police officials said the men trying to rob him squeezed a flammable liquid through the token-booth slot and ignited it, blowing up the booth. No arrests have been made.

## Fraud Is Charged As Egyptians Vote New Parliament Selected

By John Lancaster  
Washington Post Service

**CAIRO** — Amid confusion and occasional scenes of chaos, Egyptians voted Wednesday in parliamentary elections that were marked by the arrest of hundreds of Islamic activists and mounting allegations of fraud.

Voters lined up outside polling places, campaign trucks threaded their way through crowds and cheering teenagers banged tambourines and waved political placards as Egyptians focused with uncommon interest on their country's first contest for the National Assembly since 1990.

But the credibility of an election hailed by the governing National Democratic Party as a democratic showcase has been seriously undermined by a security crackdown on the Islamic political opposition that constitutes the only real threat to the government's lock on power.

Policemen have rounded up hundreds of Islamic political activists in recent days, including many who had been designated by parliamentary candidates to serve as observers inside polling stations.

The security sweeps, which have driven many activists into hiding, mark the culmination of a government campaign against the so-called Islamic trend, which has included many arrests of candidates and interference with their political campaigns, including bans on public gatherings.

Opposition activists, meanwhile, complained bitterly that what the government could not

accomplish through intimidation and arrest, it would do through election fraud. They cited evidence of ballot-box stuffing and the registration of dead people as voters. Such charges fueled an atmosphere of anger and mistrust at polling stations, some of which were virtually surrounded by troops and armed plainclothes policemen.

Because of the widespread perception that the government will not permit any challenge to its power, turnout in Egyptian elections is traditionally low. While it was too soon to say whether the elections Wednesday would be different, public interest has been unusually high because of the participation of opposition parties. Most of them boycotted the 1990 elections.

"They keep hoping against hope" that the elections will be fair, said Saad Ibrahim, a prominent sociologist and member of an independent election commission that was set up to monitor the voting.

Even in the fairest of contests, independent analysts estimate, the governing party could be expected to win 55 percent to 60 percent of the vote, given the natural advantages of incumbency and the reluctance of many Egyptians to tamper with the status quo. But most predict the government will win on the order of 80 percent.

That is enough to provide a comfortable margin of safety for President Hosni Mubarak, who needs a two-thirds majority in Parliament to guarantee his re-election without opposition in 1997.

Mr. Mubarak has been president since 1981.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Paris Strikes to Go On Another Day

**PARIS (AFP)** — The Paris mass transit system will be paralyzed again Thursday as drivers continue a protest against the French government's plan to restructure the railroads and reform the welfare system, the urban transit company RATP said Wednesday.

It said there would be no trains on Paris regional RER commuter lines while central city underground Métro traffic would be "severely disrupted or nil." It said bus services would be "virtually nonexistent."

On Wednesday, all Métro and RER lines were closed, and 10 to 20 percent of buses were running, the RATP said. Rail workers, meanwhile, voted to continue their six-day strike Thursday. French strikers continued to block cross-Channel ferries trying to dock in Calais on Wednesday despite a court ruling ordering them to withdraw, officials said.

## Compromise on Ferry-Safety Rules

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Maritime nations reached a compromise deal on new safety rules for ferries Wednesday that fell short of tough, but costly, design standards sought by naval architects.

A conference of the International Maritime Organization met to consider safety rules for "roll-on/roll-off" ferries like the Estonia, which sank in a Baltic storm last year with the loss of more than 900 lives. The accord requires ferries to improve their stability under rules set in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. The rules already apply to ships built since 1990.

## Strikers Ground Sabena for 24 Hours

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — Labor unrest in Belgium worsened Wednesday when unions grounded Sabena airline with a 24-hour strike and announced a new rail strike for next week to protest plans to cut jobs and freeze wages.

With little advance warning, Sabena unions stopped work at 4 A.M. on Wednesday, forcing management to scrap all flights and operations for the day.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia launched Sasega Airline, set up to serve Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. Malaysia's Sabah and Sarawak state governments each hold a 40 percent stake, while the remaining 20 percent is held by Ekran Air, a subsidiary of Ekran Ltd. (AP)

## Correction

An article in Wednesday's editions incorrectly reported a growth forecast for the U.S. economy by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which said it expected U.S. growth to slow in 1996 to 2.5 percent from an expected 3 percent this year.

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## EUROPE

## POLITICAL NOTES

# Strikes in France Extended Further Government Stands Firm On Overhauling Welfare

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — As railroad, subway and bus workers decided Wednesday to extend their strike, French officials stood firm in a battle of wills with unions over plans to overhaul the welfare system.

"The reforms will take place and the government must stick by the agreed schedule," President Jacques Chirac said at a cabinet meeting.

Underlining the government's determination to cut the welfare system's huge deficit despite two widespread transport strikes in less than a week, the cabinet approved a draft bill allowing Prime Minister Alain Juppé to order new taxes by decree pending ratification by Parliament.

"The hour of true reforms has come for France," Mr. Juppé said as he inaugurated a committee to review retirement programs. "Putting them off, as we have for 15 years, would mean accepting a decline."

The austerity program, including reform of the social security system, is aimed at cutting France's huge deficit to prepare it for membership in a European single currency by the end of the decade.

Striking unions showed that they, too, were determined by saying they would continue their strikes Thursday.

The three main railroad unions also said they would boycott a planned meeting with management Thursday, complaining that communications had broken down.

Workers on subway trains and buses, who joined the rail

workers' strike Tuesday, announced they would carry their strike into Thursday at least.

"Service disruptions should be identical to today's," the RATP transport network in Paris said Wednesday.

Students, who are striking at many universities, also planned extensive protests Thursday.

On Wednesday, with long-distance trains and freight traffic halted across the country, manufacturers began scrambling for such alternative transportation as barges and trucks to keep plants open.

A Peugeot plant in the city of Mulhouse announced that 6,000 to 7,000 of its 11,800 employees would be sent home Friday because there was no more room to store the cars being produced there and no way to ship them.

Commuter bus and rail service was almost nonexistent in Paris, and motorists encountered record backups on all main highways into the capital.

Workers at the state utility Electricité de France-Gaz de France also called for a strike to protest government austerity plans, raising the possibility of power outages.

The main domestic airline, Air Inter, delighted to win back customers from high-speed trains, said it would make an additional 1,000 seats available daily on its Paris-Lyon flights.

Outraged Parisians voiced anger toward the strikers on radio news and talk shows.

"Are you kidding?" asked a bitter woman on France-Info radio. "Me, a grandma, hitch-hike?"

(Reuters, AFP)

## New Polish Leader Tries to Soothe West

### 'I Was Never a Communist'

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — President-elect Aleksander Kwasniewski, the model of a media-savvy politician in his blue Oxford cloth shirt, smart tie and suit, says he is annoyed that as he tries to hitch Poland to the West he faces a huge obstacle: his image as a former Communist.

"I can imagine in the U.S. people asking, 'Since the post-Communists won the election in Poland does Poland want to be a Communist country again?'" Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, said this week as he sat in an elegant damask-covered chair in his transition headquarters and spoke in English of his plans for convincing the skeptics that labels do not matter.

Since defeating Lech Walesa, Poland's first democratically elected president and a staunch anti-Communist, Mr. Kwasniewski (pronounced kvash-NYEFF-skee) has kept a low profile, trying to allow passions to cool at home but making the case to President Bill Clinton in a telephone call and to West European leaders that he will push forward on political and economic reforms.

To demonstrate that he is serious, Mr. Kwasniewski on Saturday resigned his membership in the political party that he founded on the rubble of the former Communist organization and that carried him to the presidency.

But he knows, he said, that the "ex-former-post Communist" label will stick a while longer. "I'm irritated, sure," he said. "Not because I wasn't a member of the party. I was, of course. But first, from an ideological point of view, I was never a communist. In Poland I've seen very few communists, especially since the 1970s. I met a lot of technocrats, opportunists, reformers, liberals."

Mr. Kwasniewski has been called all those things himself. But he insists he has been a social democrat for the last six years, leading his party to support privatization and heading the commission that is drafting a new constitution.

He will reinforce his separation from his past and party, he suggested, by choosing his foreign and defense ministers from outside his political camp. These are seen by Washington as the two most critical appointments Mr. Kwasniewski will make as Poland continues its efforts to join the European Union and NATO.

A Clinton administration official said Washington had told Mr. Kwasniewski that the "door is open, but you've got to

walk through it by reaching beyond your base."

But Mr. Kwasniewski backed away from the idea, favored in Washington as a signal that he would really reach out, that those positions be filled by leading figures in the anti-Communist Freedom Union.

"It's difficult to think of the leadership of this opposition in the government," Mr. Kwasniewski said. This would lead to "some kind of schizophrenia," he said. Instead, he would choose more politically neutral officials for the two posts. "We need candidates with credibility and well prepared and not connected with our political groups," he said.

Poland has said it will send about 800 soldiers to Bosnia to help NATO enforce a peace accord there, something Mr. Kwasniewski said he views as building Poland's credibility.

"If we want to speak seriously about NATO membership, Poland should participate," he said. "It's extremely important."

On relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which has been hostile to him, Mr. Kwasniewski said he was not seeking a fight with Poland's bishops. He said he hoped to win a "compromise" from the church on wording in the new constitution that would call for the state to be "impartial" in church matters, a posture for which, officially, the church has shown little enthusiasm.

On abortion, Mr. Kwasniewski was clear: He would sign a law easing the restrictions enacted after Communist rule ended in 1989.

"Something is wrong," he said, when the police are wiretapping the organizers of the trips abroad that women have to go on to obtain abortions.

Asked to name his political heroes, Mr. Kwasniewski started with the Polish list: Jozef Pilsudski, the general who forged the rebirth of Poland after World War I; Wladyslaw Gomulka, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party in 1956 to 1970, because he opened Poland "to the West, another reading non-Communist Poles would dispute, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the last Communist leader.

As for his recent opponent, Mr. Kwasniewski said, "I have big respect for Walesa as president of Solidarity rather than as president."

## Officials Back EU Expansion

BRUSSELS — Expansion of the European Union eastward will be costly for agricultural subsidy and aid programs but not impossible, the European Commission said Wednesday.

The Commission president, Jacques Santer, speaking after the group approved two reports for the Madrid summit meeting next month, said institutional and policy changes were needed to pave the way for enlargement, but added, "Enlargement will determine the future of Europe."

The political sensitivity of the issue was shown by splits in the Commission over whether to suggest a starting date for membership negotiations, commission officials said. The report did not give such a date.

Concerns about the cost of enlargement center on agricultural subsidies and development funds, which together account for 80 percent of the EU's annual budget.

"The Union will have to make substantial budgetary efforts to integrate the associated countries," said Hans Van Den Broek, the commissioner responsible for Eastern Europe. "But it's not an insuperable obstacle."

(Reuters)

## Dini Predicts Political Peace

PALERMO, Italy — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini said Wednesday that he was confident that Italy would find a way to ensure stable government during its six-month presidency of the European Union starting in January.

He said at a news conference with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, the current EU presidency holder, that he expected political parties to agree on a formula that would prevent uncertainty during Italy's term.

The prime minister's remarks were met with a renewed call for a February election from his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi, who said that only a popularly elected government could give a credible lead to the European Union.

(Reuters)



Foreign Minister Javier Solana of Spain greeting his Italian counterpart, Susanna Agnelli, Wednesday in Sicily.

## Meeting of German Left Assailed

BONN — Germany's governing conservatives Wednesday accused Oskar Lafontaine, leader of the opposition Social Democrats, of consorting with "radicals" after he met a prominent

East German Communist. Mr. Lafontaine met the Communist, Gregor Gysi of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the successor party to East Germany's ruling Communists, Tuesday in Bonn.

"It must not become a normal state of affairs for democrats and radicals to make common cause," said Peter Hintze, general secretary of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The criticism comes as Mr. Lafontaine, trying to lift his party from a popularity slump, has started to toy openly with the idea of a leftist majority involving Mr. Gysi's party.

(Reuters)

## Planned BBC Cuts Are Attacked

LONDON — The government came under fierce attack Wednesday for planning to cut financing for the British Broadcasting Corporation's World Service in next year's budget.

Members of Parliament from both the ruling Conservative Party and the opposition Labor Party assailed Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind for a proposed 20 percent cut in the World Service's capital budget. Mr. Rifkind, whose department has responsibility for the World Service, said the reductions were part of the government's wider policy to encourage the private financing of investment.

(Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: EU health ministers meet.  
BRUSSELS: European Parliament session continues.  
BRUSSELS: EU agriculture ministers continue meeting.  
BRUSSELS: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, meets with President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso and with President Milan Kucan of Slovenia.  
Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Calling Dr. Faustus: The Occult Is on a Comeback in Germany

The occult and the supernatural are in vogue in Germany, social scientists say.

A survey by the respected Allensbach polling institute found that 15 percent of all Germans believe in paranormal phenomena. Eight percent say they have taken part in an occult event of some sort, reports the newsweekly Focus. Markus Wendt, a religious scholar in Berlin, estimates that in that city alone, "at least 50,000 people deal with the paranormal in some form or another."

Beyond a hard core of perhaps a few hundred devil worshippers, most of these people are seen as dabblers in harmless forms of alternative belief. Such was not the case in the Europe of the 16th and 17th centuries, when some 40,000 people, most of them women, were stoned or

burned at the stake after being accused of witchcraft or sorcery, often by meddling neighbors. Today, freedom of belief — up to and including satan worship — is protected by Article 4 of the country's Basic Law.

As it has edged toward the mainstream, the occult has become big business. Books on the paranormal account for 14 percent of all German sales, according to Hartmut Zinser of the Free University of Berlin. He and other experts say that such beliefs fill a need, especially among the young, that is not satisfied by "overly rationalist modern society."

### Around Europe

They joined for the excitement and are leaving out of boredom: At least six members of a special anti-terrorist police unit in Sweden have quit recently. The elite unit is used only in terrorist situations, reports the weekly Le Point of Paris, and terrorists are not exactly legion in Sweden.

The group was formed in 1992, a consequence of the assassination six years earlier of Prime Minister Olof Palme by a gunman on a Stockholm street. With an

annual budget of about \$4 million, the unit provides top-notch training and the latest equipment to its five dozen members.

But their only excitement has come in training sessions. An investigative panel says the unit should have other missions.

Robberies have become a serious problem on some overnight trains in Germany. Some of the thieves, using a technique seen elsewhere, spray a soporific gas into sleeper compartments, then help themselves to money, passports and other valuables. The hardest-hit lines have been Warsaw-Frankfurt, Hamburg-Basel and Munich-Hamburg, and 48 special guards now work those lines nightly to improve security.

After five years of decline, the suicide rate in France rose in 1992 and 1993, the most recent years for which statistics are available. About 2 percent of all deaths in the country are now self-inflicted. Although reporting standards vary for cultural reasons, France appears to have a higher rate than most European countries, with more than twice as many suicides per capita as in Britain, Spain or Italy.

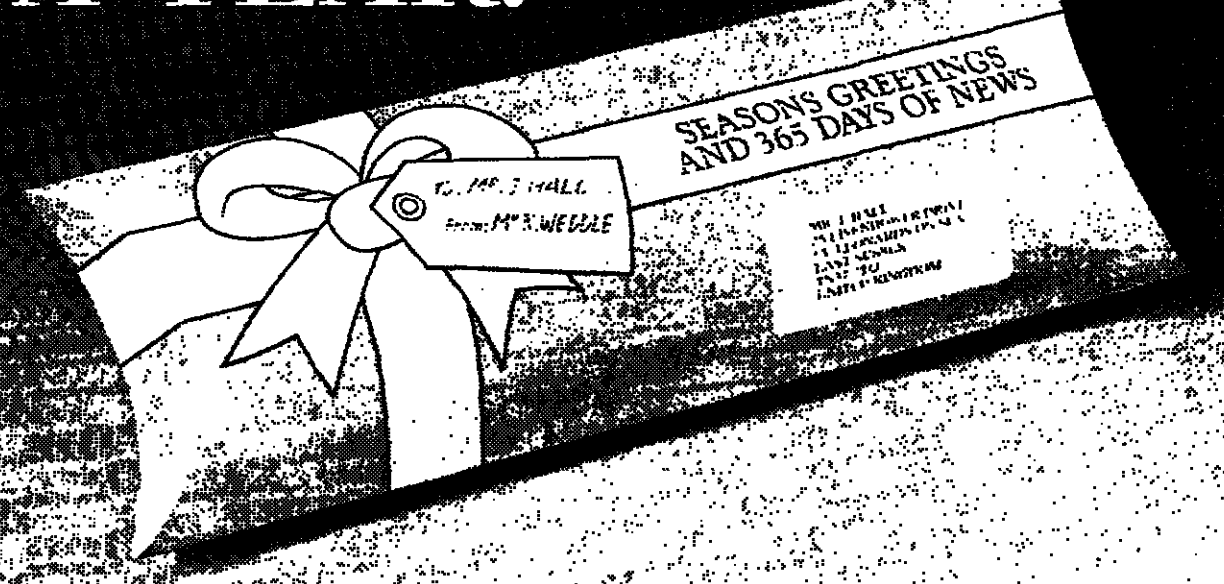
International Herald Tribune

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Clinton Takes Appeal For Peace to London

## A Pledge to Lead Bosnian Effort

By Todd S. Purdum  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Invoking the most cherished traditions of British-American friendship, President Bill Clinton promised the Parliament on Wednesday that the United States would take the lead in policing a Bosnian peace accord because the public "will see that this hopeful moment cannot be lost without grave consequences to the future."

"We must help peace to take hold in Bosnia because so long as that fire rages at the heart of the European Continent, so long as the emerging democracies and our allies are threatened by fighting in Bosnia, there will be no stable, undivided, free Europe," Mr. Clinton told a solemn gathering of the Commons and the Lords in the gilded Royal Gallery at Westminster.

At the start of a five-day trip that will take him to Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic, a visit with American troops in Germany and a European Union meeting in Madrid, Mr. Clinton praised the alliance that won two world wars and the Cold War, and that is even now working in harness for peace in Northern Ireland, albeit a bit uneasily at times. Without naming them, he warned would-be isolationists back home

that this was no time to withdraw from the fray.

"Despite all of the progress we have made in all these areas, and despite the problems clearly still out there, there are those who say at this moment of hope we can afford to relax now behind our secure borders," Mr. Clinton said in an apparent reference to some of his Republican opponents, like Patrick J. Buchanan. "Now is the time, they say, to let others worry about the world's troubles."

"These are the siren songs of myth," he added. "They once lured the United States into isolationism after World War I. They counseled appeasement to Britain on the very brink of World War II. We have gone down that road before. We must never go down that road again. We will never go down that road again."

Mr. Clinton even announced that he planned to name a new guided-missile destroyer after Winston Churchill, and aides said he rejected an initial speech draft, reworking the final one to include extensive references to Churchill. He could hardly have done more to assuage the feelings of a country that frets constantly about its declining influence in world politics and fears the erosion of its prized relationship with Washington.

There was not a sign of the Bill Clinton who has occasionally suggested, privately of course, that he found the British class-ridden and distant during his time as a Rhodes scholar.

The president's listeners exploded with the sort of sustained applause that Mr. Clinton has been at some pains to muster on Capitol Hill in support of sending 20,000 American troops to join a 60,000-member NATO force that is to carry out the Balkan peace accord.

"Wonderfully delivered and just perfect for the occasion," said former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she left the hall.

Indeed, the tone of the day was one of warmth and smoothed feathers, from a morning one-on-one meeting with Prime Minister John Major through an afternoon tea at Buckingham Palace with the president, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Hillary Rodham Clinton, and a session with the leader of the Labor opposition, Tony Blair. Relations between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Major have occasionally been strained since the prime minister lent political advisers to George Bush's 1992 campaign and since Mr. Clinton welcomed Gerry Adams, the leader of the Irish Republican Army's political arm, to the White House in 1994.

But Wednesday the president had nothing but praise for Mr. Major's own latest effort, announced just hours before Mr. Clinton's arrival, to make peace in Northern Ireland. For his part, Mr. Major spoke just as effusively of Mr. Clinton's efforts in Bosnia and promised that Britain, which at various times in the last several years has had the most troops on the ground there, would contribute about 13,000 to the latest peacekeeping effort, the most specific number he has yet mentioned.

"For the first time in the many discussions over the years that the president and I have had on Bosnia, we can look this morning at a realistic prospect of a real and lasting peace in Bosnia," Mr. Major said after the two met at No. 10 Downing Street. "But it is still a fragile prospect, and we need to make sure that it doesn't in some fashion just slip away from us."



CASTRO IN CHINA — Cuba's president, Fidel Castro, arriving Wednesday in Beijing to begin a nine-day visit to China.

## Algeria Closes Last Jail for Militants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Algeria's Interior Ministry announced that it had closed the last special prison for Islamic militants in the southern Sahara region and had released all prisoners there.

This shutdown was one of the main demands of the Islamic Salvation Front, known by its French initials FIS, and its allies.

Algeria's main Islamic opposition boycotted the Nov. 16 presidential elections, but since then some party leaders have made tentative overtures toward the mili-

itary-backed government.

But hopes that those elections had brought to an end Algeria's spiral of bloody violence and civil unrest were dashed Monday after the assassination of an Algerian Army general, Mohammed Boutighane, 59, who was reported by the domestic press to be a close friend of the president.

In announcing the closure of the prison, a statement said militant detainees in Ain Amguel in the southern province of Tamanrasset had been freed and the camp closed.

Some 700 prisoners were being held at the prison, more than 1,200 kilometers south of Algiers.

Ain Amguel was one of several camps the Algerian authorities opened in 1992 when the conflict started, using its vast expanses of desert to isolate Muslim militant detainees and hold them indefinitely without trial. The fighting has cost about 50,000 lives.

Rights activists had branded the camps death-traps because of daytime heat, freezing nights, and harsh living conditions. (AFP, Reuters)

## TIBET: 2 Panchen Lamas

Continued from Page 1

hum Choekyi Nyima, to the Dalai Lama, who had relayed his approval. The authorities abandoned the boy and held the head of the search committee, denouncing his actions as "an out and out fraud."

The Chinese authorities hurriedly reassembled the search committee and began planning to select a different boy.

Seeing that the first boy and Chatral Rinpoche were in trouble, the Dalai Lama announced in May that the new Panchen Lama had been found. Today, in a statement, he stood his ground. But Beijing denounced the Dalai Lama's choice, even though the boy had originally been chosen by its own committee.

According to Robert Barnett of the Tibetan Information Network in London, the authorities purged uncooperative lamas in Tashi Lhunpo monastery, traditionally the seat of the Panchen Lama's power, detaining 32 monks. The first selected boy and his family have also apparently been detained.

The official press agency report offered this conclusion: "All pious and Buddhist disciples and all honest and selfless people who adhere to the truth will firmly oppose the nomination of the boy named by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama."



A coal scavenger peering through thick smog in Taiyuan, a mining center in Shanxi Province, southwest of Beijing.

## CHINA: Enormous Supply of Coal Represents Promises and Perils

Continued from Page 1

try's economic output between 1980 and 2000. Last year, China's mines produced 1.2 billion tons of coal, more than any other country, and the numbers are only growing, perhaps nearly tripling to 3.1 billion tons annually by 2020.

China will be overtaking the United States then as the largest source of waste gases being pumped into the atmosphere.

Still, despite the possible economic cost, the Chinese have plenty of impetus to change.

Researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences now say that global climate changes during the next 30 to 50 years could cause a one-meter rise in sea levels that, when magnified by storm tides, would inundate an area the size of Portugal on China's coastal plain.

This area would include the important manufacturing centers of Shanghai and Guangzhou, forcing 67 million people to abandon their land and homes.

Equally vulnerable is China's straining agricultural base, which must nearly double its harvest to feed the Chinese who will be alive 30 years from now.

Though uncertainties abound in these projections, profound concerns about the potential impact of global climate change have mobilized China's scientific community and elevated climate research,

monitoring and computer modeling to a high-priority national effort.

"We are paying a great deal of attention to this issue," said Sun Honglie, a senior government scientist in Beijing and a member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament.

But for China's Communist Party leaders, the question of who should bear the burden of reducing the enormous volume of warming gases rising from the Americas, Europe and Asia draws a fiercely nationalistic response and quickly turns into the rancor-filled question of whether the West, led by the United States, is seeking to limit China's emergence as a great power.

"Developed countries discharge more carbon dioxide than developing countries on a per capita basis and the United States discharges 10 times more than China on a per capita basis," Qin Zhongda, the deputy chairman of the environmental protection committee of the National People's Congress, said last month during a news conference at the Great Hall of the People.

For many Chinese, the question of whether the rest of the world will accommodate China's coal-burning juggernaut is a question of equity, and the country's political leaders have been unwilling to enter serious negotiations about emissions.

"China has not recognized that they are going to have increasing obligations for the

## Battle to Save Greek Leader

### Case Is 'Difficult,' But Not Hopeless

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu remained on mechanical life support Wednesday, and doctors described his condition as "difficult" while denying reports that his brain and heart functions had been impaired.

"It is obvious that his condition is difficult and all efforts are being made to confront this," said Grigoris Skalkas, vice president of the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center.

He denied reports carried by nearly all Greek broadcast media that Mr. Papandreu was clinically dead. "His brain and his heart are functioning without problems," Mr. Skalkas said.

The reports were attributed to an international broadcaster who later denied them to a local television station, but the speed with which they were carried was an indication of the confusion and fear surrounding Mr. Papandreu's condition.

Mr. Skalkas said that Mr. Papandreu, 76, was undergoing sporadic dialysis to aid his kidneys in filtering blood. Mr. Papandreu, who was hospitalized Nov. 20 with pneumonia, was responding to medication, and Mr. Skalkas said that doctors would try to take him off a respirator in the next two days. "He has to get off the respirator very soon to avoid secondary infections that at this point could be fatal," said a doctor at the surgery center who did not want to be identified.

As doctors struggled to keep Mr. Papandreu alive, his senior ministers met to discuss the 1996 state budget to be submitted to Parliament on Thursday. The meeting was led by Interior Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos, who is considered a possible successor to Mr. Papandreu. (AP, Reuters)

## Archaeologists Say They Erred On Jewish Site

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Archaeologists said Wednesday that they had misidentified a tomb recently uncovered in central Israel as that of the Maccabees, Jewish rebels who inspired the Hanukkah holiday.

In a terse statement, the Israel Antiquities Authority said a laboratory analysis showed that archaeologists had misread an ancient Hebrew inscription on the tomb.

Discovery of the burial site, during road-widening work, touched off protests by ultra-orthodox Jews who accused the archaeologists of defiling Jewish graves.

On Sunday, tens of thousands of devout Jews chanted prayers in a Jerusalem square in a demonstration against the excavations.

The antiquities authority said that instead of the Hebrew letters Chet, Shin, Mem — which archaeologists had taken as the beginning of the word Hasmonian, the rebels' family name — the inscription read Chet, Nun, Yod, or Hani.

The statement did not explain the meaning of Hani or say whether archaeologists still believed the tomb contained the remains of Jews.

A spokesman for the authority was not immediately available.

The tomb, which contained 23 ossuaries, or boxes for human bones, is near the site of the ancient town of Modi'in, where Hasmonian family leader Mattathias began his revolt against the Greeks in approximately 170 B.C.

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## PSYCHICS: Pentagon Stands by 'Remote Viewers' Crisis for Gorillas Will Be Studied

Continued from Page 1

that the intelligence community should have no part of such work. It is not clear how the proposal will be received in Congress, where a handful of lawmakers, such as Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, who find the topic fascinating have long demanded that the military keep investigating paranormal phenomena.

Mr. Hyman and his co-author, Jessica Uts, a University of California statistician, said they disagreed about the likelihood that remote viewing was a bogus scientific effect. Ms. Uts, a former consultant to the

Stanford Research Institute, which has performed work for the Pentagon on paranormal phenomena, said she believed the scientific research effort was worthwhile. "There is convincing evidence of a real phenomenon here," she said.

But Mr. Hyman noted that the experiments conducted by the Defense Intelligence Agency were graded solely by its officials and that independent experts had not replicated some of the key results. He said the experiments largely consisted of asking a "viewer" in one room to concentrate on a set of four photographs being displayed in another room and pick out the

correct "target" photograph. While the viewers on average would be expected to pick correctly 25 percent of the time, in some studies their success rate was 30 percent.

The agency's summary indicates that the psychics in the operational side of the program were beseeched by the agency to divine the purpose of Soviet radar at Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in 1987, and by the Joint Staff to identify the function of a suspected Libyan training facility for PLO terrorists in 1989.

The U.S. Coast Guard asked them to find ships suspected of carrying drugs off the coasts of Florida and California in 1988.

Reuters

NAIROBI — Guardians of endangered mountain gorillas will meet here Thursday to plan better conservation methods after a year of crisis in which at least eight primates were killed in central Africa.

"Four gorillas were speared in Uganda in March and then four more killed in Zaire in August-September," said Annette Lanjouw, regional coordinator of the International Gorilla Conservation Program. "Very little attention has been paid on what is being done to help protect the gorillas in this period of crisis," she said.

## INTERNATIONAL

## Africans Vow to Help Hutu to Go Home But Can Accord End Crisis?

By John Lancaster  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Leaders of four Central African nations agreed Wednesday on confidence-building and security measures aimed at hastening the return home of 2 million refugees displaced by the ethnic bloodletting last year in Rwanda.

It was far from clear, however, that the pledge by leaders of Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda would translate into a solution for a crisis that so far has resisted every effort at international mediation while raising fears of renewed bloodshed and turmoil.

The four presidents and a representative of Tanzania met here under the sponsorship of a

former U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, in an effort to map a coordinated plan for the refugees, from Rwanda's majority Hutu ethnic group, who fear they will be killed in ethnic reprisals if they go home.

The plan is aimed at curbing the influence of Hutu extremists who have been using refugee camps in Zaire, Uganda and Burundi as a base from which to destabilize Rwanda's government, which is dominated by the country's Tutsi minority. Rwanda has pledged to protect the refugees if they return.

Among other things, Mr. Carter said, Zaire has pledged to round up Hutu suspected of using threats to keep the refugees in their camps; radio stations hidden in the bush used to whip up ethnic hatreds will be located and closed; and, perhaps most important, he will appeal to the United Nations to extend the mandate of peace-keeping troops who had been due to leave Rwanda next month.

The meeting with Mr. Carter brought together Presidents Sylvestre Ntibunganya of Burundi, Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The crisis has its roots in the genocidal campaign last year by Hutu extremists against Rwanda's Tutsi minority that killed an estimated 500,000 to 1 million people. After the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front defeated Rwanda's Hutu-dominated government, many Hutu fled to neighboring countries, where 2 million remain in UN camps at a cost of \$1 million a day.

The largest group, about 800,000, is in Zaire, whose government has indicated that the refugees are wearing out their welcome. Hutu militias in Zaire have staged regular cross-border raids into Rwanda, inviting retaliation by the Rwandan military and causing tension between Rwanda and Zaire.

Mr. Carter laid the blame for that fear on Hutu "intimidators" inside the camps.

## Chernobyl Fund Broke, but Effects of Blast Linger

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An international trust fund set up in 1991 to help the victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident is out of money, while effects of the explosion continue to threaten millions of people and their environment, according to a senior United Nations official.

Thyroid cancers, many now being diagnosed in children, are 285 times more prevalent in Belarus than before the accident, said Peter Hansen, undersecretary general for humanitarian affairs.

Illnesses of all kinds are up 30 percent above normal in contaminated areas of Ukraine, he added, and the incidence of depression, divorce and alcoholism is still rising throughout the region.

About 375,000 people in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine remain displaced and often homeless — equivalent to numbers dislocated in Rwanda by the fighting there, Mr. Hansen said. About 9 million people have been affected in some way.



An Israeli soldier at a military post overlooking Lebanon concentrating as he armed a 155mm artillery shell.

## Hezbollah Warns Of More Rocketing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIRUT — The Hezbollah guerrilla group said Wednesday that it would bombard northern Israel with Katyusha rockets as long as Israeli forces shelled south Lebanon.

"The firing of Katyusha rockets has led to great success," said Hajj Hussein Khalil, Hezbollah's deputy chief for political affairs. "Each time there is an attempt or design to target our people and villages we will have to bombard the settlements."

Hezbollah fired rockets into northern Israel on Tuesday, damaging buildings and wounding several persons.

Hours after Mr. Khalil's remarks, Israeli Air Force jets rocketed guerrilla outposts in the hills in southeast Lebanon, killing a guerrilla and wounding two, security sources said.

The heating up of the last active Arab-Israeli battlefield has upset attempts to find a new diplomatic opening between Syria and Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who took over after

Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated Nov. 4, warned Tuesday that he held Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, responsible for Hezbollah activity.

But Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon said it was impossible to blame Syria or Lebanese guerrillas.

"It is not the first time Israel blames Syria for what is happening," he told members of the Lebanese Publishers' Union.

"The solution is an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories," Mr. Hariri added.

In northern Israel, about 250,000 Israelis emerged from bomb shelters Wednesday. The Israeli Army announced that workplaces and schools would be open, but urged residents not to stray far from shelters.

The timing of the attack baffled Israeli officials, who called it a violation of U.S.-brokered understandings reached with Syria more than two years ago.

But the army radio reported that Mr. Peres rejected a demand by several cabinet ministers for an immediate, large-scale attack. (Reuters, AP)

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

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## Enforce the Peace

It is true that President Bill Clinton is asking Congress to approve a Bosnia deployment that he has the formal powers to order without asking. Not just for his own evident political advantage and protection, however, Mr. Clinton is making a strong appeal. American policy in Bosnia will have far greater credibility, among allies and possible adversaries alike, if it is seen to have broad domestic and especially congressional support.

Four years into the Bosnian war, an argument continues about how deeply American interests are involved in the outcome. But undeniably the parties' commitment to a peace accord gives the United States a fresh opening to make a difference at acceptable cost. This was the president's principal theme in his address to the nation Monday night. The addition of 20,000 American troops to a European force twice that size would enable Washington to implement a peace made possible in the first instance by American airpower, diplomacy and alliance leadership. The parties' self-interest in the accord, NATO's preponderance of power and the hit-and-run "rules of engagement" would seem to reasonably limit casualties for the planned yearlong mission.

Not that there is room for any easy confidence. The searing grievances felt by the survivors cannot fail to translate into some measure of violence and a very tough challenge to the hoped-for controlled evolution from clan war to co-operative political society. The accord's constitutional and territorial terms represent uneasy compromises and are vulnerable to the parties' political and mil-

itary defiance. Of particular, largely unremarked concern is how to implement the ambitious feature of the accord holding out the right of return to their homes — with either restoration of property or compensation — to Bosnia's 2.8 million refugees (more than half the population). When you try to visualize exactly how this process would work, you come up either blank or with scenarios that are likely to be far from peaceful.

These are heavy concerns, and there are many gaps in both knowledge of how the plan would work and details of policy for proceeding that need to be addressed. Members of Congress are not wrong to say that they need to know more — and so does the public — than what is yet on the record. This cannot be in any respect a makeshift or hasty affair. The fine print must be worked out.

Still, it seems to us that it can be worked out by administration good faith and that the obstacles and worries do not necessarily amount to reasons to back off peace enforcement. A spokesperson for the House Republican freshmen, Sue Myrick, said, no doubt truly: "There is nothing the president can say that will change my mind." In the Senate, though, the Republicans have been readier to listen and, fairly, to elicit from the president a fuller explanation of his policy. We think that Mr. Clinton has now taken a strong position and Monday night articulated it well.

Finally in long-suffering Bosnia there is an opportunity at least to ameliorate a horrific situation. It should be taken.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Chance for Algerians

Elections do make a difference, even when flawed, and can open the way to a political resolution of bitter civil conflict. This might well be the case in Algeria, whose military rulers a few weeks ago permitted the first pluralist presidential vote since independence in 1962. Three of every four eligible voters turned out, defying boycott calls by Islamic militants. They elected Liamine Zeroul, a former general who was appointed head of state by the army in 1994. At his inauguration on Monday, he promised more elections and called for a "national dialogue," an offer that some Islamic opponents suggested they could not reasonably refuse.

All this has infuriated hard-liners in the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, as evidenced by the assassination on Monday in Algiers of General Mohammed Boutighane, commander of the Coast Guard. The killing followed a factional split within the front that developed when one of its leaders expressed willingness to negotiate with Mr. Zeroul. The split,

as well as the voter turnout, speaks to a widespread yearning to end an armed struggle that has claimed as many as 40,000 lives.

The civil strife began in 1992 when the ruling generals canceled elections. The Islamic forces retaliated with a terror campaign. When France appeared to coddle the Algerian military, Islamic extremists took their war to the streets and suburbs of Paris this summer. Algeria then moved tentatively toward a political settlement by calling an election in which Islamic opposition parties could take part, although not the Salvation Front.

For all its flaws, the vote has nurtured the hope for an effective and stable government. Regrettably, Mr. Zeroul in his inaugural address could not bring himself to talk about the Islamic Salvation Front, referring instead to militants as "misled Algerian youth." But his election has obviously made a difference and opened the way to ending the carnage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Debate Foreign Aid

Washington needed a debate on foreign aid, but it did not need the particular debate it did. It needed first a debate on what changes could and should be made in the organization of foreign relations now that the Cold War is over. What it got was the battle of the bureaucracies provoked by Senator Jesse Helms' proposal to fold the aid agency (plus the arms control and information agencies) into the State Department, a proposal that had already been recommended and subsequently quashed within the administration itself. This grand turf struggle was intensified by budget-balancing imperatives.

It is too bad that Senator Helms has shown so much interest in bureaucratic consolidation and so little in the importance of foreign aid as an instrument of foreign policy. That leaves Congress evading a role in addressing the hard questions that its budget stricture has forced. Although he wears the mantle of a congressional majority, Mr. Helms still acts as the lone oppositionist. His blackmail holds on nominations and treaties are a guerrilla's way of conducting public business.

A president gearing up early in his term might have captured the initiative in a reorganization campaign. This is not what

President Bill Clinton did. He paused, and Mr. Helms zoomed in. Now the State Department, represented on the Hill by Senator John Kerry, is playing catch-up. The negotiation between Mr. Helms and Mr. Kerry is concerned with consolidation of administrative services — a squeeze that budget balancing would probably have required anyway. Because of its large size, its habit of operational independence and its special political vulnerability, the aid agency stands to lose the most from the Helms effort to shrink and centralize the foreign policy apparatus.

Although we have favored the idea of independence for foreign aid, a foreign policy tool many times reorganized over the decades, no organizational scheme ought to be considered sacred. But of the sundry defects ascribed to foreign aid and to foreign policy generally, few seem to us directly attributable to the disposition of the boxes and charts. Good programs ably administered — this seems to us what the doctor ordered. For the combatants, the priority ought to be to get back from bureaucratic and budgetary warfare to preserving a necessary operational autonomy for tested foreign aid programs.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Worries About Youth Crime

The latest FBI Uniform Crime Report shows that the overall crime rate fell again in America last year. Yet officials are justifiably concerned that [this is] the proverbial calm before the storm. The tempest in this case is a large new generation of often disaffected, disenfranchised and increasingly well-armed youths. FBI Director Louis J. Freeh said there was little solace to be found in the crime report's numbers, especially when they included 23,000 murders last year.

Not only were the overall reductions modest, but the wide presence of violent crime perpetrated by an "increasingly growing and violent juvenile population" was cause for fear.

Since 1989, U.S. gun homicides among those under 18 have increased by a staggering 143 percent. Clearly the rising number of violence-prone youngsters, the wide availability of firearms and what Mr. Freeh called the deterioration of "structures that guarantee safe communities and families" are factors.

—Los Angeles Times.

## Hope Arrives for Bosnians, and Clinton Takes Over

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Strategically, President Clinton's speech on Bosnia Monday night was firm and clear, sufficient to win public and congressional support for the mission he outlined. But it was the political artistry and human drama that made the address memorable.

Bill Clinton did not come to office expecting that he would one day risk his presidency on settling the brutal little war in Bosnia. But circumstances have forced him into doing just that — and getting the American people to go along.

Mr. Clinton had to explain both his past tentativeness and his current boldness on Bosnia, and he did a good oratorical job of folding the former into the latter. He did not have the luxury of the stark "This will not stand" declarations that George Bush made about the invasion of Kuwait. Instead he offered a Clinton doctrine for U.S. intervention abroad as a frankly sometimes kind of thing:

"We cannot stop war for all time but we can stop some wars. We cannot save all women and all children, but we can save many of them. We can't do everything, but we must do what we can."

Those well-marshaled cadences led into Mr. Clinton's explanation of why Bosnia now: Under economic sanctions and NA-

TO bombing the Serbs finally became willing to make a peace that U.S. troops could help keep without entering a war.

He swept aside the twists of fate (and his own policy) that produced a largely unexpected peace agreement in Dayton with a masterful declaration of personal responsibility for the American troops who will be shifted from Germany to Bosnia: "I assume full responsibility for any harm that may come to them ... Anyone — anyone — who takes on our troops will suffer the consequences. We will fight fire with fire — and then some."

That passage gives the Republican leadership of Congress a free pass on the troop deployment. There is no percentage for Bob Dole or Newt Gingrich to fight Mr. Clinton on this issue now. And his speech gives the American public an image of presidential leadership on foreign policy that has been lacking.

That image will be reinforced by the president's trip this week to Ireland and Spain — and then to Germany to visit U.S. units due to go to Bosnia.

As things stand now, Mr. Clinton plans to return to Paris in mid-December for the

formal signing of the Bosnia peace treaty — if the treaty holds, if the U.S. budget battle permits and if a diplomatic tussle between Washington and Paris over the conference can be resolved.

The United States sees the Paris ceremony as a formal signing of the documents initiated in Dayton. France wants to make it a substantive negotiating meeting, in which the Bosnian agreement becomes part of a broader European security pact. U.S. officials say Washington is unalterably opposed to any reopening of the Dayton accord.

The tussle over the purpose of the Paris conference adds to strains between Washington and Paris that developed during the Dayton negotiations.

French representative Jacques Blot complained repeatedly and bitterly that the leader of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, was "bullying" the Europeans into accepting a made-in-America peace. More importantly, Britain and France tangled at the end of the Dayton negotiations over which would host the final conference on Bosnia, with Britain accusing France of not honoring its promises on the subject.

Bruised feelings among allies were in fact a major result of a conference driven

primarily by the need to preserve the unity of NATO, which was being split apart by differing European and American attitudes over the Bosnian conflict.

Mr. Clinton correctly emphasized on Monday that a collapse of NATO would be a disaster for American leadership in world affairs. It was his concern about NATO that forged the chain of events that led him to give the Bosnia speech he thought he would never have to give.

In late 1994, in an almost offhand manner, the president agreed to commit U.S. troops to help evacuate NATO-member troops from Bosnia. When the evacuation became a real possibility last summer, he had little choice but to authorize one last serious diplomatic effort that was backed up by strategic NATO bombing. The unexpected result was Dayton.

Mr. Clinton is far too skilled a political leader to let history seem that accidental. That is the ultimate importance of his speech Monday night. By taking responsibility in such unequivocal terms, he has moved to take control of the events that had forced his hand. This is a speech that he will want to reread frequently to himself, to keep his course fixed, in the difficult months to come.

The Washington Post.

## A Convincing Case for the Why, but What About the How?

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In his speech Monday night, Bill Clinton needed to accomplish two things. One was to explain why the United States has to send 20,000 troops to implement the peace in Bosnia, and the other was to explain how American goals there can be accomplished with a limited U.S. military involvement. He certainly made a strong case for the why, but he left the how disturbingly unclear.

As far as the why goes, it is hard to dispute President Clinton's argument. By backing up a Balkan peace agreement that the United States itself negotiated, it will be bringing a halt to the cycle of killing and rape, giving the combatants a chance to reconcile, stabilizing Central Europe and assuming the role that an American superpower should assume, which is to lead at a moment when it and it alone can "make the difference for peace."

Whatever he thought about Bosnia in the past, the president seemed to say, these are the stakes now, and to walk away would be a disaster. He said the role of U.S. troops when they go in will be to make sure that each side withdraws its forces behind the front lines, and then maintain the cease-fire. He argued, will create a secure environment in which elections are to be held and in which programs for reconstruction can begin. He said that "this mission should and will take about one year."

Sounds reasonable. Just one question: How? Not how are U.S. troops going to accomplish the above missions, but how are they going to accomplish those missions within one year and then withdraw without the whole situation collapsing? There was no exit strategy in that speech.

Is the Clinton plan to give Bosnia a one-year chance at peace and the exit strategy to withdraw in 12 months, whether or not the parties really have reconciled? Is the plan to keep troops in Bosnia until the basic political provisions of the peace accord have been achieved — holding free elections, establishing a federal government and returning refugees — and hope that all this can be accomplished in one year?

Is the plan to give peace a chance, but to arm and train the Muslims so that there will at least be a stable balance of power after one year, so Americans can leave and realistically hope that the peace holds together? Or is the plan to stay in Bosnia for a year, maintain the cease-fire, do the best one can to achieve the political objectives and then let the Europeans remain there and hold the cease-fire together? What constitutes winning in Bosnia?

Not only was there no clear exit strategy in that speech, but it got very fuzzy whenever the

president came to those issues that could involve U.S. troops in something more than limited peacekeeping — in peacemaking and nation-building — such as when he discussed how to get the Serbs and Croats to disarm while rearming the Muslims, or when he discussed America's commitment to seeing Bosnia preserved as a single state.

In fairness, the president should not be held to unrealistic goals. A stable cease-fire that prevents further killing and gives people a decent chance to rebuild their lives is probably the best to hope for. It is also achievable.

The two big parties to the war, Croatia and Serbia, have what they want, which is their own slices of Bosnia. Now they have an interest in consolidating their gains with peace. It is the Muslims who have suffered the most and come out with the least, but they are also in the weakest position to derail this de facto partition.

It is precisely because the three parties will have different ideas of what America's long-term plan for Bosnia should be and how Americans should achieve it before they leave that the United States needs to be clear with itself going in.

Mr. Clinton's speech soared at times, but it was not his best. There was something missing, some level of self-confidence. Was it because in the back of his mind the president knows that he has an exit date for Bosnia but not an exit strategy?

Then again, maybe he has a strategy but for diplomatic reasons cannot lay it on the table now. Or maybe he is confident that it will evolve as things go along. To some degree, any mission like this is a shake of the dice, and not everything can be specified from the get-go. But you sure increase the odds of winning if you at least start with a clear idea of how you will know when you have won.

The New York Times.

## Forget the Monarchs and Make Do With Workaday Politicians

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — When the antics and confessions of Charles and Di are not provoking gales of laughter, they call forth a certain earnest regret. This is not how royalty is supposed to behave. Here is a crowd — Charles, Di, Fergie, Randy Andy and the rest — who are paid gobs of money by British taxpayers to be symbols of, well, something, and they can't even pull that off.

When it comes to such regrets, count me out. The world should be grateful to this Windsor lot for proving what Americans' forebears understood long ago. Republics are better than monarchies. Monarchism and its philosophical ally, aristocracy, are dead ideas that deserve to stay dead.

Give that 18th century pundit, Tom Paine, credit for calling this one right. "For all men being originally equal," he wrote in "Common Sense," "no one by birth

could have a right to set his own family in perpetual preference to all others forever, and though himself might deserve some degree of honors of his contemporaries, yet his descendants might be far too unworthy to inherit them."

And here is the clincher: "One of the strongest natural proofs of the folly of hereditary right in kings is that nature disapproves of it. Otherwise, she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule." And here Paine used some particularly colorful language — this is a family newspaper — to suggest that the linear successors of even great monarchs proved as embarrassing to their families as to those who were forced to live under their rule.

You would think this a settled issue. Not even Pat Buchanan is lobbying for hereditary monarchy, even if he is a little soft on the old

Hapsburg empire. But the truth is more complicated. Monarchical and aristocratic yearnings lie just under the surface in many of the democracies as voters translate their impatience with politicians as a group into a wish for something resembling "a better class of people" to run things.

If you want to be a real republican (that's small-r, and can be defined here as the opposite of a monarchist), you don't have to love politicians, but you do need to respect their craft. Politicians are what you get when you toss out the kings and the princes.

The best defense of the British royals was that constitutional monarchy neatly parceled out the responsibilities of state. The monarch and his or her family provided the nation with the symbolic unity it needed. The argument went something like this:

Citizens have certain natural patriotic sympathies that go well beyond their loyalty to the government of the day. They like the idea of personalizing those sympathies, of having a particular figure who embodies them. If people have such yearnings, far better that the symbol be a powerless monarch than a power-hungry politician or would-be dictator.

I confess to having seen a logic to this argument when I lived in Britain during Richard Nixon's fall in Watergate. The American president, it seemed, carried too much freight. He was given the job of being both the symbol of the nation and the head politician who was necessarily engaged in the grubby business of getting things done and getting re-elected. Nobody could do both jobs effectively. One of the attractive things about British politics was its refusal to pretend too much about the qualities of politicians.

With the Queen carrying the totemic burdens, no one could conceive of depositing his deepest longings in the persons of Harold Wilson or Edward Heath, then the country's two leading politicians. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath were treated like politicians and no more, which seemed a fine democratic sentiment.

But there were two deep flaws in this argument. The practical flaw is that other democracies effectively split the jobs of president and prime minister. A democratically chosen president can carry the symbolic duties as effectively as a monarch, and a democratically chosen prime minister can worry about the real decisions. Israel has such a sys-

tem, as do postwar Italy and Germany. They have done just fine without kings or queens. But the second issue is more important: that free citizens should neither need nor want hereditary or even personalized symbols of unity. Monarchies were junked precisely because people traded their faith in symbols for a confidence that, for better or worse, they could (and ought to) rule themselves.

They could live with the fact that those they chose to run their governments would always be less than perfect, and that the task of self-government itself would always be contentious, thereby requiring a class of people (politicians) willing to accept that they would be frequently vilified and never deified.

Far better this than the pretense that there exist individuals who are "born to rule" and that it is possible for leaders to be "above politics" or "outside the fray." If human leaders, no matter how gifted or ethical, ought never be believed when they make such a claim.

Imagine a politician saying now what James I told Parliament in 1609: "The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon the earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon the earth and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself, they are called Gods." On his very worst days, Newt Gingrich would never say such a thing. That is the mark of progress.

Let us lift a glass to the House of Windsor for finishing the job started by Washington, Jefferson and Tom Paine. God save Citizen Charles and Citizen Di.

The Washington Post.

## Not Gambling but Fun for Families

By Robert Goodman

WASHINGTON — Across America, gambling casinos are being proposed as a magic bullet for a host of economic problems. Promoters promise to bail out Chicago's overbuilt hotel business; substitute for devastated steel factories in Gary, Indiana; counterbalance the effects of declining oil prices in Louisiana; replace vanishing jobs in Connecticut's defense industry; provide work for idle New England fishermen.

The amount of money and people involved in legalized gambling is startling. From 1988 to 1994, total yearly revenues in casinos alone nearly doubled, from \$8 billion to about \$15 billion. Casinos are now operating in 23 states and under consideration in many others. Legal gambling in all forms (including casinos, lotteries, parimutuel racing and other government-promoted ventures) now generates about \$40 billion a year.

Gambling is rapidly becoming a new national political issue, dividing both parties. For Republicans, the issue pits major campaign contributors from the gaming industry against the party's "traditional values" activists. Democrats are split between gambling interests and the party's loyalists in poor neighborhoods, such as black ministers, who fear the effects of gambling on the poor.

Senators Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, and Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, and Representative Frank Wolf, Re-

publican of Virginia, have recently introduced bills to create a national commission to study the effects of gambling proliferation. President Bill Clinton has endorsed the idea.

A major campaign to defeat this legislation has been launched by the gambling industry's lobbying wing, the American Gaming Association. By focusing its public relations campaign on how much fun it is to play, the industry has been able to avoid discussion of how much people lose, how the rise in gambling opportunities encourages addictive behavior and how it creates enormous costs for the rest of society.

For the promoters, the word "gambling" doesn't exist. In the language of their gambler-babble, they call it "gaming" and they call those members of the public who win and lose money in their establishments "players," never gamblers. Put a theme park next to the casino and the casino becomes a "family entertainment center."

The public costs of gambling show up in many ways. Consumer spending is diverted into gambling from restaurants, movie theaters, sports venues, bowling alleys, clothing stores and other local businesses, while police departments, courts and prison systems find themselves dealing with the criminal activity of addicted gamblers who don't pay their

bills and taxes, write bad checks, embezzle money and commit fraud.

A recent Wisconsin Policy Research Institute report concluded that the costs of compulsive gamblers in that state were running at more than \$160 million a year.

Even more disturbing than the financial costs are the human tragedies. State and local governments are creating a climate in which many ordinary people are being drawn into criminal activities that destroy their lives.

Durand F. Jacobs, a professor of psychiatry at California's Loma Linda University, found that most of the people who commit crimes to support their compulsive gambling had no prior criminal records.

Jeffrey Bloomberg, a South Dakota state's attorney, has described a rise in child abuse and neglect cases, including children left in cars all night while their parents gambled, and families without groceries because they had gambled away their paychecks.

If the gambling industry really believes it is just promoting an innocent form of family entertainment, why is it afraid of a national commission to study the impact of gambling?

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Hooted Off Stage

PARIS — Mile. Duclerc, a music-hall singer of extremely risky songs, created a public scandal yesterday [Nov. 29]. She was invited to take part in the matinee given at the Châtelet Theatre and was set down to sing two songs. When the singer appeared, the songs proved to be of so grossly indecent a character that the audience, which was largely composed of ladies with their families, waxed indignant and finally hissed and hooted Mile. Duclerc off the stage. The demonstration was approved by all present.

### 1920: Cotton Prices Fall

CAIRO — In a statement issued by the Government it is pointed out that the prices of Egyptian cotton have suffered an abnormal fall and that America, which last year purchased one-third of the Egyptian crop, is now taking only insignificant quantities, which fact is ex-

ercising a very depressing effect on values. The statement further remarks that present prices will leave a substantial profit to the cultivator who works his own land, but the cultivator who is renting on the basis of last year's prices will be faced with a heavy loss. This will have a most injurious effect on the well-being and tranquility of the agricultural population.

### 1945: Tito's Republic

LONDON — Yugoslavia abolished the monarchy and became a Federated Republic today [Nov. 29]. Belgrade radio reported. The action was taken through Constituent Assembly approval of a proclamation read by Marshal Tito. As quoted by Exchange Telegraph, the radio said the United States, British and Russian Ambassadors attended the legislative session. Thousands of Belgrade citizens demonstrated in the streets, hailing Marshal Tito and the young Republic.

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Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 00. Fax: (1) 41 43 92 10. Adv.: (1) 41 43 92 12. Internet: IHT@earthlink.net  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 477-7888. Fax: (65) 274-2334  
Mex. Dir. Asst. Ref. D. Krongauz, 30 Glencoe Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-3223-1188. Fax: 852-3223-1191  
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Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8285  
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## OPINION/LETTERS

## When a Liberal Doesn't Know Which Label Really Fits

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — It's amazing to be called a conservative when you aren't. That has been my fate in recent months, mainly because I agree with Republicans that government shouldn't spend more money than it raises.

But, in fact, I am a liberal — or I would be a liberal if that perfectly good word had not been hijacked by people who could be more properly described as socialists, social democrats or progressives.

Up until a few decades ago, a liberal was someone who believed in personal and economic freedom and a restricted role for government. On the contrary, most liberals today believe that, through taxes and regulations, government is the most effective way to improve economy and society.

Unfortunately, people whose political philosophy is similar to mine no longer have a good word to describe themselves. Conservatism isn't it. Libertarian? Maybe, but that's an awkward, made-up word with crankish connotations.

Friedrich August Hayek, an Austrian economist and psychologist who is something of a saint to many on the right, understood the problem back in 1960, when he wrote an essay titled "Why I Am Not a Conservative."

He opposed conservatism for reasons that resonate today. He said, for instance, that moral and religious ideals are not "proper objects of coercion." And he worried about conservatism's "hostility to internationalism [free trade, immigration, the United Nations] and its proneness to a strident nationalism."

But Mr. Hayek made a more subtle — and more important — argument. He began by defining conservatism's main function as "opposition to drastic change." That's a good description of the mission of most Republicans in the U.S. Congress, including the House speaker, Newt Gingrich — though he's often depicted as a revolutionary.

The main instrument of Republican policy is the budget, and look what it's trying to do: roll back the increases in Medicare spending from 10 percent to 6 percent annually, collect \$11.2 trillion in taxes over the next seven years instead of the \$11.4 trillion desired by the Democrats and so on. In all, Republicans want to raise tax revenues 5 percent a year and spending 3 percent a year. The ideal for Democrats is raising revenues 5.5 percent and spending 4 percent — not much difference.

This budget perfectly illustrates what Mr. Hayek calls his "decisive objection" to conservatism: "By its very nature, [conservatism] cannot offer an alternative to the direction in which we are moving. It may succeed by its resistance to current tendencies in slowing down undesirable developments, but, since it does not indicate another direction, it cannot prevent their continuance."

"It has, for this reason, invariably been the fate of conservatism to be dragged along a path not of its own choosing. The tug of war between conservatives and progressives can only affect the speed, not the direction, of contemporary developments."

In other words, conservatives can only say: "Whoa! You're going a little too fast!" That's not particularly inspirational — which may explain why Mr. Gingrich's movement seems to be running out of steam.

Liberals (and I'll continue to use the word here the way that Mr. Hayek does) look at society in a completely different way. They want tough, simple laws to protect people and property from violence and theft, and a strong military to protect them from foreign threats. But beyond that, classical liberals believe that individuals should be left to their own devices — to pursue happiness the way they see it.

Luckily, this unfettered pursuit has been shown to promote economic prosperity much better than government planning — but, even if it didn't, true liberals would place personal freedom far above other values.

One reason is that personal freedom promotes other values. Good examples are thrift, charity and family obligations, which have eroded in the United States as the government has taken more responsibility for citizens' welfare.

Conservatives espouse such values, too, but they have a hard time living with others who don't. The reason, says Mr. Hayek, is that they neglect the first principle of liberalism — that everyone should be free to pursue his own happiness — which in turn means that "we agree to tolerate much that we dislike."

As Mr. Hayek puts it, "For a liberal the importance he personally attaches to specific goals is no sufficient justification for forcing others to serve them."

This is tough medicine for conservative moralists to swallow. It also means that government must jettison policy prerogatives cherished by Republicans and Democrats alike. For instance, the government should not subsidize agriculture or home ownership or scientific research by corporations.

It should not run railroads or power plants; it should not promote fuel made from corn, rebuild downtowns, fund art projects or own 50 percent of land in the West. It should not redistribute income (though it should provide short-term help for the indigent). It should not operate a retirement or health care system.

The goals may be worthy, but they can be achieved just as well by individuals, alone or organized voluntarily. For the government to meet such ends, it has to abridge personal freedom by taking money away from people who may disagree.

And the sums have become enormous. The median married couple (earning \$53,000) currently devotes 40 percent of its income to federal, state and local taxes, according to the Tax Foundation.

But simply scaling that figure back to 37 or 38 percent isn't enough. What believers in classical liberalism must do is clearly delineate the limited realm of government from the expansive realm of free individuals — and glorify the latter.

This is a position, writes Mr. Hayek, that's "based on courage and confidence, on a preparedness to let change run its course even if we cannot predict where it will lead."

Is this conservatism? Not on your life.

The Washington Post

## Perpetual Youth in a Pill? A Hard-to-Swallow Idea

By M. G. Lord

NEW YORK — The other day, a friend bombarded me with a sales pitch for melatonin, the magical hormone supplement that is suddenly everywhere — hailed in a best-selling book and countless articles as a hazard-free antidote to jet lag and insomnia.

A natural substance that regulates the body's time clock, melatonin, says Newsweek, is "the all-natural nightcap."

Ordinarily I would ignore such

quest for eternal youth — the other component of the melatonin craze. Even if the hormone actually thwarted aging, as its proponents claim, what good would it do? It might make you live longer and look younger, but you'd just squander those extra years sleeping.

The more I read about melatonin, the more its popularity baffled me.

**Melatonin is called the magical hormone, a cure for insomnia and the ravages of time. But this writer still couldn't sleep.**

## MEANWHILE

hype, but I couldn't believe the change in my friend.

A world-weary, gravel-voiced novelist in her fifth decade who juggles three jobs and writes fiction at night, she has never appeared especially perky.

Yet after taking melatonin for only one week, she said she felt "refreshed, energetic, in harmony with the world."

And she did, in fact, beam with the wide-eyed glow of a young Mary Tyler Moore.

A chronic insomniac myself, I ran to the health food store and spent \$11.75 on 120 three-milligram capsules, one of which I swallowed at bedtime. I yearned to wake up refreshed and rejuvenated, without the muzz and fuzz of surgery or costly applications of Retin-A.

But 10 percent of melatonin users are impervious to its benefits — and I was apparently one of them. Not only did I write and twitch until 4 A.M., but when I finally dropped off, it was into a nightmare.

I dreamed that the MacDowell artists' colony, which I had recently visited, had been transformed into a Swedish prison camp. Forced to spend whole days in darkness, its inmates shuffled around in baggy gray pajamas stenciled with their Social Security numbers.

Then I remembered: Insomnia has much to recommend it. Many great men — Vladimir Nabokov, Thomas Edison, Abraham Lincoln — hit upon history-making ideas while pacing around at night.

"Sleep is the most morose fraternity in the world," Nabokov wrote in his autobiography. "It is a mental torture I find debasing."

"I simply cannot get used to the nightly betrayal of reason, humanity, genius," continued the Russian writer. "No matter how great my weariness, the wrench of parting with consciousness is unspeakably repulsive to me."

The pursuit of sleep is even more degraded when combined with the

Finally I asked John Meyer, a friend who is the director of pharmacy and medical education at Bronx-Lebanon Hospital in New York City, to tell me what the hormone actually does.

Among other things, he said, "it lowers the body temperature by a few fractions of a degree," and pointed out that some people sleep better during the winter or in air-conditioned rooms.

Could the anti-aging effect be linked to cold? Refrigeration, after all, preserves food.

This reminded me of a folk remedy that I once read about. It involves taking a bath before bedtime, then climbing under the covers while still wet.

True, your sheets get a bit clammy, but — the theory goes — you deplete so much energy warming up that you promptly conk out.

I tried it once, and it worked perfectly.

This technique could become the next big fad in insomnia relief.

If, that is, someone can use it to sell something — say, terry-cloth sheets.

The writer, the author of "Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Embarrassing Display

Regarding "EU Absorbs Embarrassing Lessons in Bosnia Accord" (Nov. 23):

I am a German living in France. I am outraged and ashamed by the lame and lamentable excuses made by Klaus Kinkel and Hervé de Charette for the unbelievable behavior of Europe's governments during the Yugoslav war. Nearly everything that had to be done was done by America while Europe helplessly stood by.

What an embarrassing and frightening display of incompetence to solve our own European problems this was!

HELG KUHNI  
Cannes.

## Poland's Vote

Regarding "Citizen Walesa Has a Role as a Necessary Political Troublemaker" (Opinion, Nov. 23):

One must not forget that a vote for Alexander Kwasniewski was a vote against the Catholic Church.

Fifty years ago, the Communists provided a great service to Poland by ridding it of the Nazi occupation. Problem was, they outstayed their welcome by about 45 years. While the church (and Lech Walesa) certainly deserve a standing ovation for their role in destroying Communism in Poland, the voters decided that five years was more than enough of their politics.

Soon, the church will learn what the Tatars, Teutonic Knights, Turks, Swedes, Germans and Russians have all painfully learned — that Poland will ultimately be ruled only by Poland.

JOHN KROTZER  
Warsaw.

## Spanish Outrage

Regarding "Spaniards' Outrage Points Up a Moral Sense Missing Elsewhere," by William Pfaff (Opinion, Nov. 21):

Outraged public reaction to the murder of Basque terrorist leaders and activists by the Spanish government indeed suggests "that

Spain today is a society with moral expectations of its leaders rather higher than in most countries."

Spain has enjoyed democratic government for only 18 years, and the public has not become as weary or cynical as the public in long-established democracies.

There is, however, a less exalted reason for the outrage as expressed in much of the Spanish media.

When the actions were occurring in the mid-1980s, with all knowledgeable persons realizing that irregular police practices were involved, many members of the media were congratulating the government on its successes in the anti-terrorism struggle.

The same media members now seek to discredit Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and the Socialists by every possible means.

This is a case of muckraking journalists exploiting the moral expectations of a population that has not become too cynical to express moral outrage.

GABRIEL JACKSON  
Barcelona.

There certainly is a "moral sense missing" in William Pfaff's article about the murder of people living in France by death squads organized by the Spanish government in the mid-1980s.

The article suggests, first, that every government engages in such activity, which may be true but hardly justifies the implication that it should be condoned, and second, that those who were killed got what they deserved.

The purpose of the death squads was not to eliminate specific individuals but to sow terror in southern France in order to pressure the French government into cracking down on Basque dissidents.

WILLIAM MYERS  
Madrid.

## U.S. in Japan

Regarding "Why Keep U.S. Forces in Japan?" (Opinion, Nov. 7):

The writer uses the heinous rape on Okinawa as an occasion to call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces

from Japan, which the Pentagon believes prevent Japan from becoming "polarized, unstable and perhaps militaristic again."

But U.S. forces are not in Japan to stabilize the country. They are there to stabilize a potentially unstable region, a view universally held by the leaders of East Asia today.

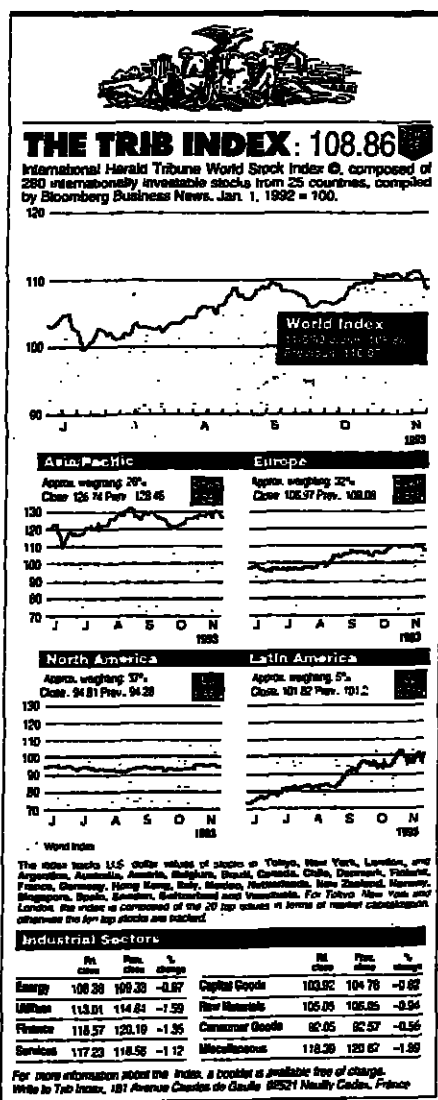
North Korea aside, no East Asian nation asks that the United States withdraw its forces, quite the contrary.

What has been gained while U.S. forces have been in East Asia? The record is clear: decades of regional stability, a sine qua non for the Asian economic miracle; the steady accumulation of capital there, much of it invested outside the region; the absence of a major arms race, including a nuclear one.

Seeking a more mature U.S.-Japanese security relationship is much overdue. Withdrawing the tangible expression of the American commitment to a stable East Asia is a lousy departure point.

BRADFORD DISMUKES  
La Motte, France.

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Air Bags: Caution Required

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Air bags save lives: more than 911 in the United States since 1987, and 374 last year alone, according to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis. More important, perhaps, just in the terms of numbers, they have prevented many thousands of serious and deforming injuries.

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety reports that there are 23 percent fewer deaths than expected among drivers involved in head-on and front-angle crashes of cars equipped with air bags. The devices are more effective at saving lives among those driving large cars (a 30 percent reduction) than among those driving small cars (a 14 percent reduction).

A four-year study of 2,300 accidents in New Jersey conducted by plastic surgeons at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Brunswick showed that motorists who used both lap and shoulder belts and drove cars equipped with air bags reduced their risk of serious facial injuries by 75 percent.

There are now more than 33 million cars on the road in the U.S. equipped with driver-side air bags, and 15 million also have bags to protect front-seat passengers. All passenger cars manufactured in the U.S. after Sept. 1, 1997, will have to be equipped with air bags for both the driver and front-seat passengers. However, nearly all manufacturers are now installing driver-side air bags, and many are also adding passenger-side air bags in all new cars, sports utility vehicles and light trucks.

But air bags are not perfect, and neither are the drivers and passengers who ride in cars with air bag protection. Air bags have inflated and injured and even killed pas-

sengers in vehicles involved in nothing more than a fender-bender that in all likelihood would not have injured anyone. For example, one child died of a broken neck caused by an air bag that inflated when his grandmother bumped into a concrete wall while parking the car.

Those at greatest risk of injury caused by an air bag are small children, short or obese adults, disabled people and anyone who drives or rides unbelted. Those who sit close to the steering wheel are likely to be struck with great force by an inflating air bag.

Although 43 percent of air bag deployments have resulted in at least one air-bag-related injury, the overwhelming majority of these injuries have been minor. For example, a review of 614 injuries published earlier this year in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* showed that 96 percent were minor, 3 percent were classified as moderate and fewer than 1 percent were considered serious.

The industry is currently working furiously to improve these devices so that inappropriate inflations and other preventable air-bag accidents will not occur.

The next generation of air bags, called "smart bags," will employ sensors that can adjust inflations depending on whether occupants are belted, on their position in their seats, including the distance from the steering wheel or dashboard, and even on their size and weight. Several companies are also considering installing additional air bags to protect occupants in side collisions.

The occupants of vehicles also need improvement. In a country in which only 40 percent to 50 percent of drivers and front-seat passengers use lap-shoulder belts and 35 percent of young children ride unrestrained, air bags threaten to induce even further complacency about buckling up. Yet the National Highway Traffic Safety

Administration advises that seat belts remain the main source of protection in any kind of accident, while air bags offer "supplemental protection" only in front-end collisions.

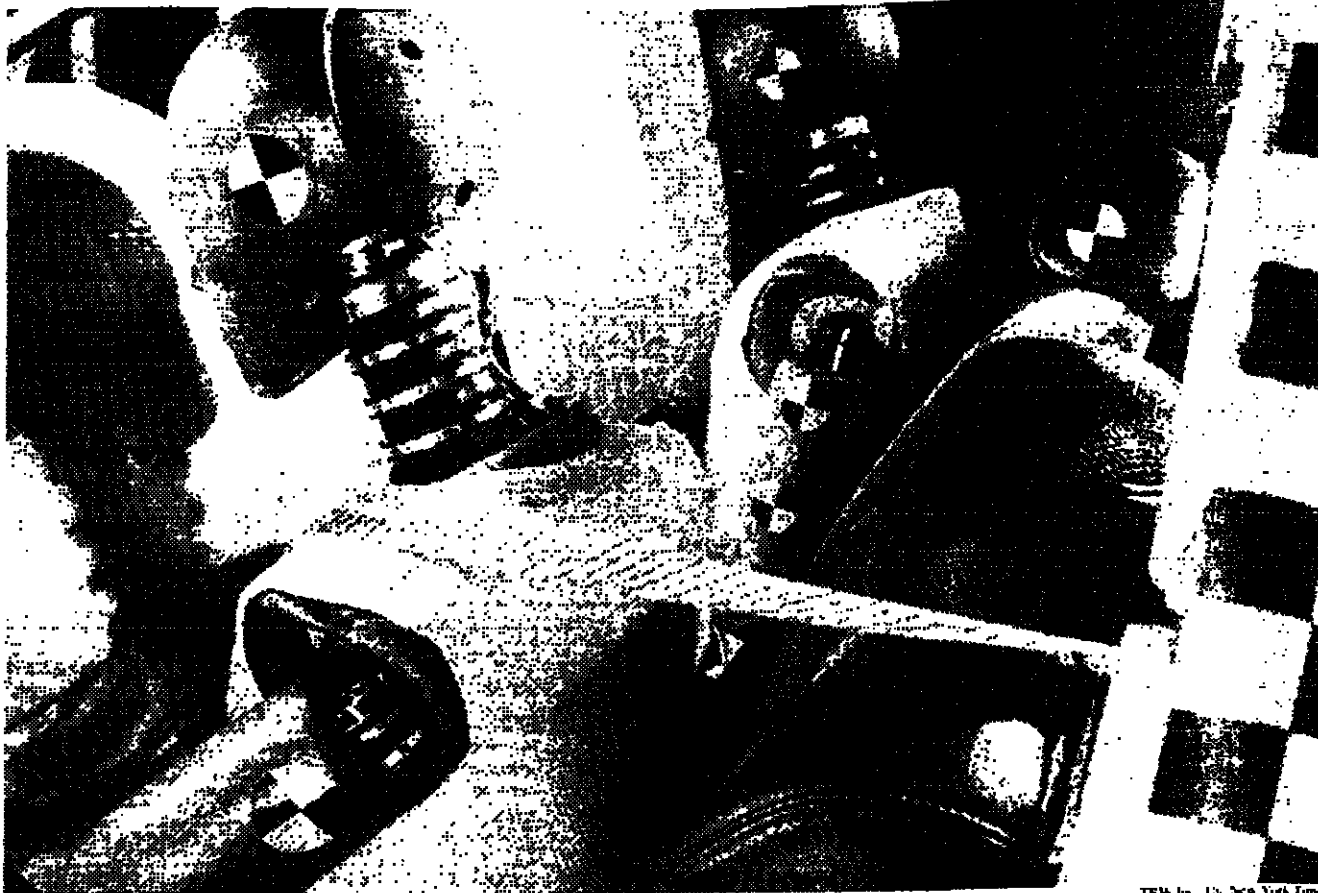
Air bags do not protect drivers or passengers in side and rear-end collisions and rollovers; seat belts do. Last year, the administration estimates, seat belts alone saved almost 9,200 lives and prevented more than 211,000 moderate to critical injuries. The four drivers who have suffered fatal air bag injuries to their heads, chests or both were unbelted when the accidents occurred.

Furthermore, Americans tend not to read directions or heed warnings, especially when they think "there's nothing to it," as might seem to be the case with self-activated air bags.

**D**ESPITE two years of repeated warnings and instructions posted since August 1994 on vehicle violators and infant car seats and in owner's manuals stating that babies in rear-facing car seats should not ride in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger-side air bag, several infants have been killed by air bags because these warnings were ignored.

The child who died in his grandmother's car was sitting in the front seat and was not buckled in, which allowed the air bag to hit his head with undue force. This child was one of about half a dozen air bag-related fatalities among small children who were riding unbelted in the front seats of vehicles involved in low-speed crashes that the youngsters might otherwise have survived.

Even if your vehicle has dual air bags, never neglect to fasten the lap-shoulder belt when driving or riding in the front passenger seat. Infants under 20 pounds (9 kilos) should always be placed in a rear-facing infant seat in the back seat of the vehicle.



To make air bags safer, researchers are using tests like this one to help prevent injuries.

## IN BRIEF

## Genetic Clue Is Found To Invasive Breast Cancer

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists report that they have discovered a genetic trait in certain breast lesions that may help predict which women are at high risk for later developing invasive breast cancer.

"This is a new and exciting finding, but it is still preliminary," Patricia Siegel, a molecular biologist at the National Cancer Institute. She is the lead author of a study this week in the journal *Nature Medicine*.

She and her colleagues studied biopsies of nearly 100 women and found a connection between the more aggressive lesions and excess activity in a gene known as cyclin D, which has a role in how cells divide. The researchers used elaborate genetic tests, which would not be practical for large-scale clinical use. But because scientists already know quite a bit about cyclin D, it should be possible to develop a cheaper and easier test based on antibodies, study co-author Dr. David Page, a pathologist at Vanderbilt University, said.

Although these lesions were removed completely, women who showed "over-expression" of cyclin D were more likely to develop breast cancer later near the site of the original lesion, the scientists found.

## Finnish Researchers Link Pacifiers to Ear Infections

WASHINGTON (WP) — Children who use pacifiers beyond 10 months of age face a significantly greater risk of ear infections than those who stop using them, according to Finnish researchers reporting in the journal *Pediatrics*.

University of Oulu researchers spent 15 months studying 845 children who attended day-care centers in Finland. They found that 30 percent of pacifier-using children less than 2 years of age developed at least three ear infections a year compared with 21 percent of those who didn't suck on pacifiers. Nearly 31 percent of 2- and 3-year-olds who sucked on pacifiers in this age group had at least three ear infections per year, compared with 13 percent of children the same age who didn't use pacifiers.

The researchers note that sucking on a pacifier "increases the discharge of saliva, which is an important medium for the spread of microbes from person to person."

## Pills vs. Psychotherapy

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — In a challenge to prevailing guidelines in psychiatry, a study by psychologists, who cannot prescribe medication, contends that psychotherapy works as well as medication for the treatment of depression.

The conclusion — hotly contested by psychiatrists who specialize in the treatment of depression and who can prescribe medication — was based on a review of dozens of studies involving several thousand depressed patients. The studies systematically compared antidepressant medication with psychotherapy.

"Despite the conventional wisdom, the data suggest that there is no stronger medicine than psychotherapy in the treatment of depression, even if severe," wrote Dr. David Antonuccio, a psychologist at the University of Nevada School of Medicine in Reno, and colleagues, in *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*.

But Dr. David Kupfer, a psychiatrist at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School and a co-author of one of the studies reviewed, said: "I'm mildly incensed by the article. It's a selective review of data to make a point, and may be misleading for patients and their families."

Underlying the scientific debate, some experts say, lies a turf war between psychiatrists, who are medical doctors, and non-medical psychotherapists, like psychologists and clinical social workers. Dr. Kupfer said, "The war should not be over who's going to collect the few dollars they pay these days for treating depressed patients, but over finding a cure for these disorders."

The studies that were reviewed dealt only with patients who suffered from "unipolar" depression, not the "bipolar" kind, more commonly known as manic-depression, whose symptoms include periods of elation as well as depression.

Symptoms of unipolar depression include, in addition to feelings of sadness, remorse and hopelessness, loss of appetite, difficulty sleeping and sluggishness. When depression is severe, and particularly when there is a predominance of the physical symptoms, psychiatrists generally assume

that biological causes are predominant and that a medication is the most appropriate remedy. The standard assumption has also been that both psychotherapy and medication can work for mild depression.

The article contends that psychotherapy works as well as medication no matter how severe the depression is. Dr. Antonuccio and his colleagues assert that while the weight of scientific evaluations favors trying psychotherapy with depressed patients before trying medications, the prevailing practice is just the reverse: medication first.

"We're saying the emphasis in treating depression has shifted toward automatically using medications rather than psychotherapy, without any real data to support that shift," said Dr. William Danton, a psychologist at the University of Nevada School of Medicine and a co-author of the article in *Professional Psychology*.

**D**R. Antonuccio and his colleagues pointed out that medications fared better only on the basis of the clinicians' assessment of how their patients had done, not in evaluations by the patients themselves. Further, the results may have been skewed in favor of the medication, because the placebo was inert rather than an active drug. Thus, the psychiatrists might have realized which patients were actually getting the medication by the patients' side effects, thus breaking the supposed "blind" nature of the study.

The study's authors also pointed out that a 1992 follow-up of the same patients 18 months after their treatment stopped found that the lowest rate of relapse was among patients who received cognitive-behavioral therapy, not the medications.

They add that while some clinicians have interpreted the higher relapse among patients on medication to mean that depression is a chronic disease that requires long-term reliance on antidepressants, an alternate interpretation is that psychotherapy, particularly cognitive-behavioral therapy, serves as a better inoculation against a repeat episode of depression than does treatment with drugs.

The article also cited a 1992 study comparing the effects of antidepressants with cognitive-behavioral therapy. Severely depressed patients fared as well with either

## Dangerous Power of Suggestion

By Philip J. Hilts  
Washington Post Service

**N**EW YORK — For years, doctors have recognized the placebo effect in medicine: that patients believe they will. According to papers presented at a conference, the opposite effect may be equally powerful: Patients get sick because they believe they will.

The placebo effect has been studied in hundreds of experiments in medicine, but its negative counterpart has just begun to receive attention, and about two dozen experiments were cited Tuesday at the American Health Foundation meeting in New York.

To distinguish the positive from the negative effects of

belief, the scientists use the terms placebo for positive effects and nocebo, or negative placebo, to refer to the negative effects.

"Beliefs can make us sick as well as healthy," Dr. Robert A. Hahn of the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said. "The nocebo phenomenon is a little-recognized facet of culture that may be responsible for a substantial variety of pathology."

In some respects, the nocebo label refers to the phenomenon of psychosomatic illness. But the term does not include hypochondria and refers to an effect that any otherwise healthy person may experience.

Dr. Hahn, a cultural anthropologist and an epidemiologist, cited studies describing

the effects of negative expectations that could be as minor as a rash or as serious as death. He noted that although the effect of people's mental states on the outcome of disease had been studied occasionally, only one study, in 1993, had the necessary controls to eliminate other factors.

That study looked at ischemic heart disease, a shortage of blood flow to the heart. It found that those patients who had depressive disorders, and thus severely negative thinking, had on average 1.6 times as many episodes of the disease and were 1.5 times as likely to die of it. It was also found that the severity of patient hopelessness was proportional to the increase in sickness and death.

Dr. Hahn estimated that 5 percent of the 26,000 deaths

from ischemic heart disease each year could be attributed to the patients' negative expectations about the disease.

He said another study had shown that when asthmatics inhaled saline solution from a nebulizer their reaction was largely determined by what they had been told: Those told it was inert experienced no symptoms, but 47.5 percent of those told they were inhaling allergens had attacks. When the same patients got the same solution, but were told it would relieve symptoms, they ended.

The researchers said that because the symptoms were triggered by patient beliefs did not make them less real or less costly to the patients, and the possibility that expectations could be a major factor in illness should be taken seriously.

## Pitfalls in Gauging Hypertension

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — More than 250 years ago, a German physician called it "the pulse of the doctor." Today it is called white-coat hypertension. Both refer to the fact that a person's pulse rate and blood pressure are often higher when measured at a doctor's office or clinic than at home, work or play. As a result, some patients may be mistakenly found to be hypertensive and needlessly given drugs to bring their pressure down, two new studies suggest.

But while no one questions the existence of white-coat hypertension, there are strong disagreements about interpreting and treating it that could have a significant impact on medical costs and a lasting influence on patients' self-image, employability and insurability, as well as their risks of suffering heart attacks, kidney disease or strokes.

Rather than treat all patients on the basis of office blood pressure readings, some clinicians familiar with the white-coat effect maintain that certain patients should first be fitted with ambulatory blood pressure monitors that automatically record their blood pressure every 15 minutes or so throughout the day and night.

They say an ambulatory device can provide particularly useful information about blood pressure under a wide variety

of circumstances, including while asleep or exercising. Other clinicians insist that ambulatory monitoring is too costly to be widely used and may fail to identify patients who could benefit from treatment.

One study, published in the current issue of *The American Journal of Hypertension*, showed that the white-coat effect was especially pronounced in people over 60. The study was conducted by researchers in Copenhagen who tested the blood pressures of 352 healthy people aged 20 to 79 in the office and with ambulatory monitors as they went about their normal routines.

The researchers, headed by Dr. Niels Winberg of the Frederiksberg Hospital, concluded that the higher blood pressures typically found in older people may in part result from an exaggerated white-coat effect. A similar conclusion was reached earlier this year by Italian researchers who published a study of office and home blood pressure recordings in 1,511 men and women. Dr. Michael A. Weber, an editor of the hypertension journal, said the Italian and Danish findings argue strongly for the usefulness of ambulatory monitoring, which can cost from \$100 to \$350.

"There are too many quick and casual diagnoses of hypertension being made," Dr. Weber said in an interview. "This is a major diagnosis, and it is often the first time patients are brought face to face with

a cardiovascular condition that will influence how they think of themselves and how others think of them, for example, in getting a job or insurance."

Dr. Weber, chairman of medicine at Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn, said, "Once treatment with blood pressure-lowering medication is started, it's never stopped. Therefore it is a tremendously important diagnosis to get right in the first place."

Furthermore, he said, ambulatory monitoring can encourage patients to stick with treatment if they really need it.

**A**MONG those who are not enthusiastic about ambulatory monitoring is Dr. Marvin Moser, a hypertension specialist in White Plains, New York, who said the technique was a good way to drive up health-care costs without any clear-cut evidence of benefits. Dr. Moser, who serves on a national commission that has resisted recommending ambulatory monitoring as a routine practice, insists that most people with consistently elevated blood pressure in a clinical setting have underlying problems that increase their risk of cardiovascular complications. Therefore, he said, treatment can reasonably be based on office blood pressure measurements.

Jane E. Brody

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HERE is one circumstance in which an expert will feel compelled to take a few chances. If he or she is well behind in a match, it makes sense to depart slightly from the beaten track in bidding, make some slightly low-percentage plays and hope for exciting deals.

With 9 deals remaining in a 27-board match, Bob and Barbara Sartorius, Bill and Sharon Hatt, Lester Sokolower and Barbara Tepper, were trailing by 45 imps against a foursome headed by Art Hoffman.

On the final deal, Bob Sartorius picked up the South hand shown in the diagram and heard his opponents charge into three no-trump. He ventured four spades, an action that would have to be described as rash if he had been doubled for a large penalty. As it is, one must call it audacious, since it was doubled but there was no penalty.

When West led the diamond ace, Bill Hatt as North produced a most desirable dummy. All that was necessary for success was to collect the trumps, and at his first opportunity Sartorius finessed the queen with a happy result. There was no temptation to play West for all the missing trumps,

since the final double would not then have come from East.

In the replay, West was, not unnaturally, permitted to play in three no-trump. That would have been defeated by a spade lead but North chose a club and the game was made. That was 15 imps to the Sartorius team, a victory by 18, and a note of curiosity.

It happened that Sartorius was leading by 3 imps going into the final deal. No heroics were necessary, and the four-spade bid might have lost the match with a different layout.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A Q 6 3  
 ♥ 10 8  
 ♦ K 8 4  
 ♣ A 10 8 2

**WEST (D)**  
 ♠ K 4  
 ♥ Q 8 6  
 ♦ A Q J 3  
 ♣ J 8 7 4

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 10 8 7 5 2  
 ♥ J 8 4 2  
 ♦ 7  
 ♣ 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 West: 1NT, Pass, Pass, 3NT, 4♣, Pass  
 North: Pass, Pass, 3NT, 4♣, Pass  
 East: Pass, Pass, 3NT, 4♣, Pass  
 South: Pass, Pass, 3NT, 4♣, Pass

## BOOKS

BLOOD AND IRON:  
From Bismarck to Hitler

— The Von Moltke Family's Impact on German History

By Otto Friedrich. 434 pages.

\$30. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Marc Fisher

**T**O this day, even though aristocratic titles are technically illegal in postwar Germany, a little extra syllable in a name — a "Graf" here, a "Von" there — goes a long way in German society. Counts, barons and others who claim membership in the inherited elite can be found not only on the slopes at Gstaad but in important places in government and business as well.

The great families of German history have known the same kind of tragedy, glory and horror that have burdened the nation at large, and so the late Otto Friedrich's notion of tracing that time through one German aristocratic clan offers an exciting ride through the pendulum swings of the past century. The three members of the Moltke family profiled here were close witnesses to the transformation of Germany "from a people dedicated to culture to a people

trusting in power," as the German historian Gervinus put it, on to the chastened pacifism of the postwar period.

Helmuth von Moltke, the Prussian field marshal who conquered Paris in 1871, was a follower of Clausewitz and a strong believer in war as an effective instrument of politics. This Moltke, "grave, taciturn and self-contained," boasted of a patriotism in which to win the war against France was "to march at the forefront of civilization." His idea of advancing civilization was to burn entire French villages in retaliation for a single act by an anti-German partisan. Even within his own family, this Moltke is remembered for giving his all to the creation of what one descendant called "a terrible Germany."

The second Moltke, the field marshal's nephew, was another Helmuth von Moltke, who was made chief of staff of the Prussian Army in 1906 more out of respect for his late uncle than out of any admiration for his own talents. This Moltke lusted after a world war, which he saw as a "great racial struggle between Teutons and Slavs." But we learn little about this man, other than that he was a shy, flabby, indecisive fellow who ignored Clausewitz's teachings

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Manoli Traxler, human rights officer for the United Nations in Haiti, is reading Greg's "Achille Talon" comic books. "It's a torrent of wisdom that is born from this simple erudite."  
 (Maria Samminiatielli, IHT)



and let his troops outmarch their own supply lines, running short of food and contributing to the German debacle in World War I. Before the war reached high pitch, Moltke was removed from command, riddled with guilt and anxiety. Friedrich never explores what motivated Moltke's late descent into a weird mysticism in which he held seances and supposedly predicted that the obscure Adolf Hitler would one day be Führer of a Third Reich.

The most intriguing character here is yet another Helmuth von Moltke, great nephew of the World War I figure. This is the only Moltke who comes alive, the only one portrayed as something more than the sum of

his deeds. Moltke was about to flee to England when he was drafted into the military in 1939. This fair-minded but exceedingly cautious man is presented here as a hero of the minuscule German resistance, but he was considered "the most prominent advocate of inaction" by Hans Gisevius, a former Nazi official and proponent of a military coup against Hitler. Moltke opposed the assassination of Hitler because he considered the Fourth Commandment paramount over any mere political act.

While General Ludwig Beck argued to his fellow German military men in 1939 that "the soldierly duty of obedience has its limit," Moltke limited his

"resistance" to assembling some clergymen and academics at his country estate to consider educational reform after the fall of the Nazis. At the meeting, no mention was made of Jews, then being rounded up for extermination. Friedrich finds no problem here: "The current American dogma that everyone belongs to one of three equal religions — Catholic, Protestant and Jewish — was a dogma not yet born."

Friedrich, who takes pride in his own Prussian heritage, is immensely sympathetic to the Moltkes. He defends his subjects against the tendency to judge them by contemporary standards. Back then, Friedrich contends, it was too hard to see that Nazi rule would lead to a police state. It was "hard to see and hard to say no," he writes, even as he describes Thomas Mann's Moltke as arrested, tried for hostility toward Nazism and for knowledge of a conspiracy, and executed in January 1945.

Friedrich seems to believe there is some continuity, some overarching philosophy that binds generations of this clan. But nowhere in "Blood and Iron" is that link spelled out. We never find out what distinguishes the Moltkes, what vision of

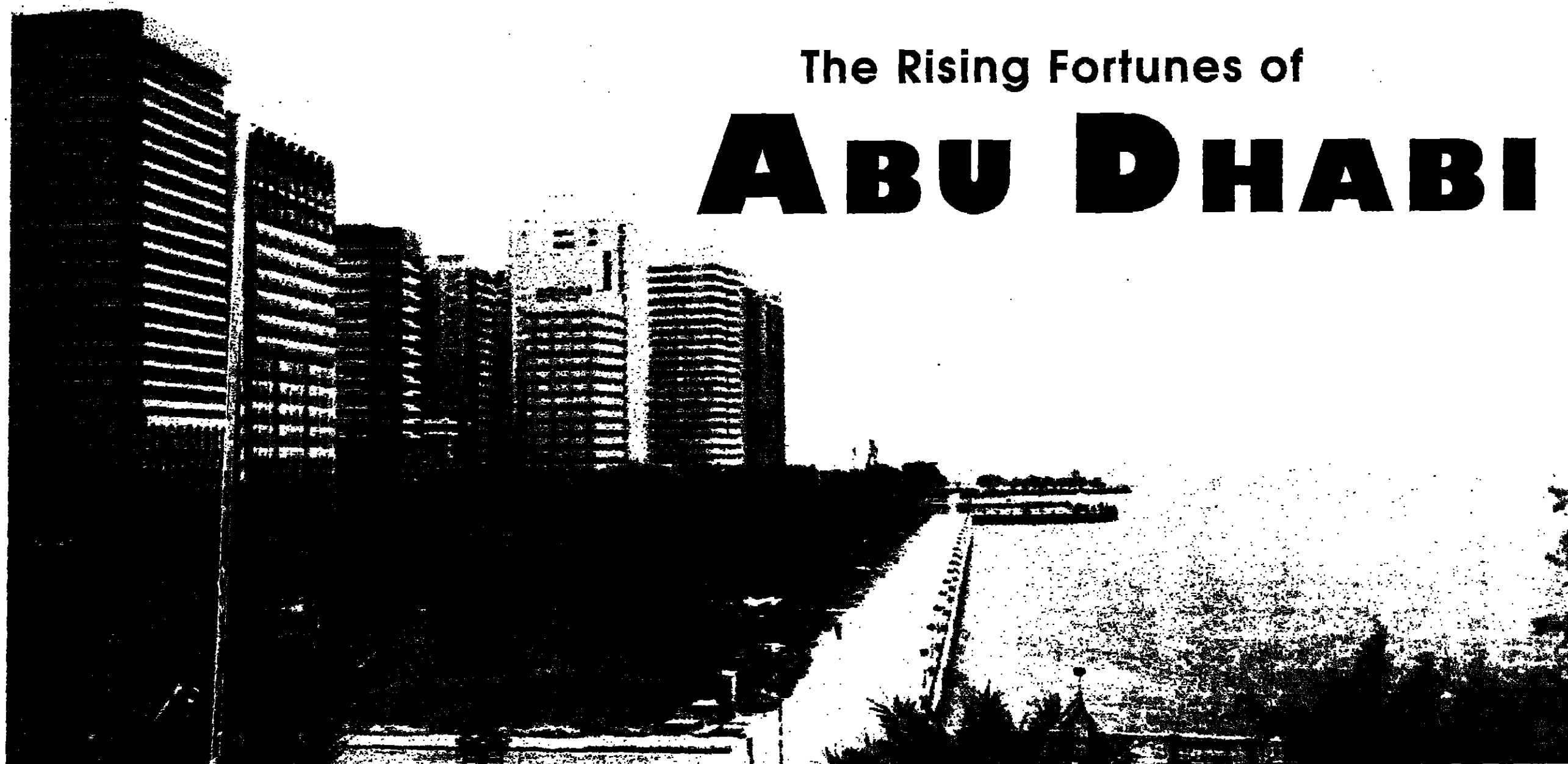
Germany other than a basic decency and honesty drove them. Much of this book is a blizzard of names and dates, with long passages of historical throat-clearing and far more detail about a few battles than about the character of the Moltkes. Friedrich assumes a deeper sense of European history than the lay reader is likely to bring to the book, and he frustratingly assumes knowledge of French, concluding enticing anecdotes with untranslated French punchlines. In the end, we find the Moltke spirit reduced to this: Helmuth Nicholas von Moltke, grandson of the World War II figure, is a junior executive at Philip Morris in New York, a dual citizen of Australia and Germany who calls himself "Australian first and foremost." This man says that being a von Moltke "stands for great achievement," for sacrificing lives "for something they truly and honestly believe in." This Moltke too has a vision: "I think I want to own and manage a consumer-products company myself."

Marc Fisher, author of "After the Wall: Germany, the Germans and the Burdens of History," is a staff writer for *The Washington Post*.



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## The Rising Fortunes of **ABU DHABI**

### PETRODOLLARS RECYCLED INTO CONSTRUCTION

*Oil and gas exploitation remains the economic motor of the emirate.*

A first-time visitor to Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf, might be forgiven for thinking that the only economic activity in the emirate was construction. New high-rise buildings seem to spring up overnight, often replacing buildings that are knocked down because they are either 10 floors or less in height or more than 10 years old.

Business sources estimate that about \$2 billion worth of construction in both the government and private sector is currently under way.

The Abu Dhabi government is virtually the sole generator of economic wealth in the emirate; it pumps it out in the form of oil and gas and immediately recycles about 10 per cent annually into the construction sector. Current oil pro-

duction is just over 2.1 million barrels a day, which produces an income of about \$11 billion annually, says Abdullah Nasser bin Huwailil Al Mansoury, first vice-president of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This provides the emirate with a per-capita income of about \$17,500 a year, one of the world's highest.

#### Growth cycle

New capital projects for the hydrocarbon industry onshore and offshore are coming on-stream; other downstream activities – refining and petrochemicals – are being developed; the port of Mina Zayed is being expanded; and major improvements are to be made to the international airports at Abu Dhabi and Al Ain. The emirate is in a growth cycle that

is unlikely to be halted despite the current low level of oil prices.

"What you have to remember is that Abu Dhabi has one of the lowest oil-production costs in the world, which could be as low as 60 cents a barrel, maybe even less," says an oil engineer who used to work for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

#### Ensuring market stability

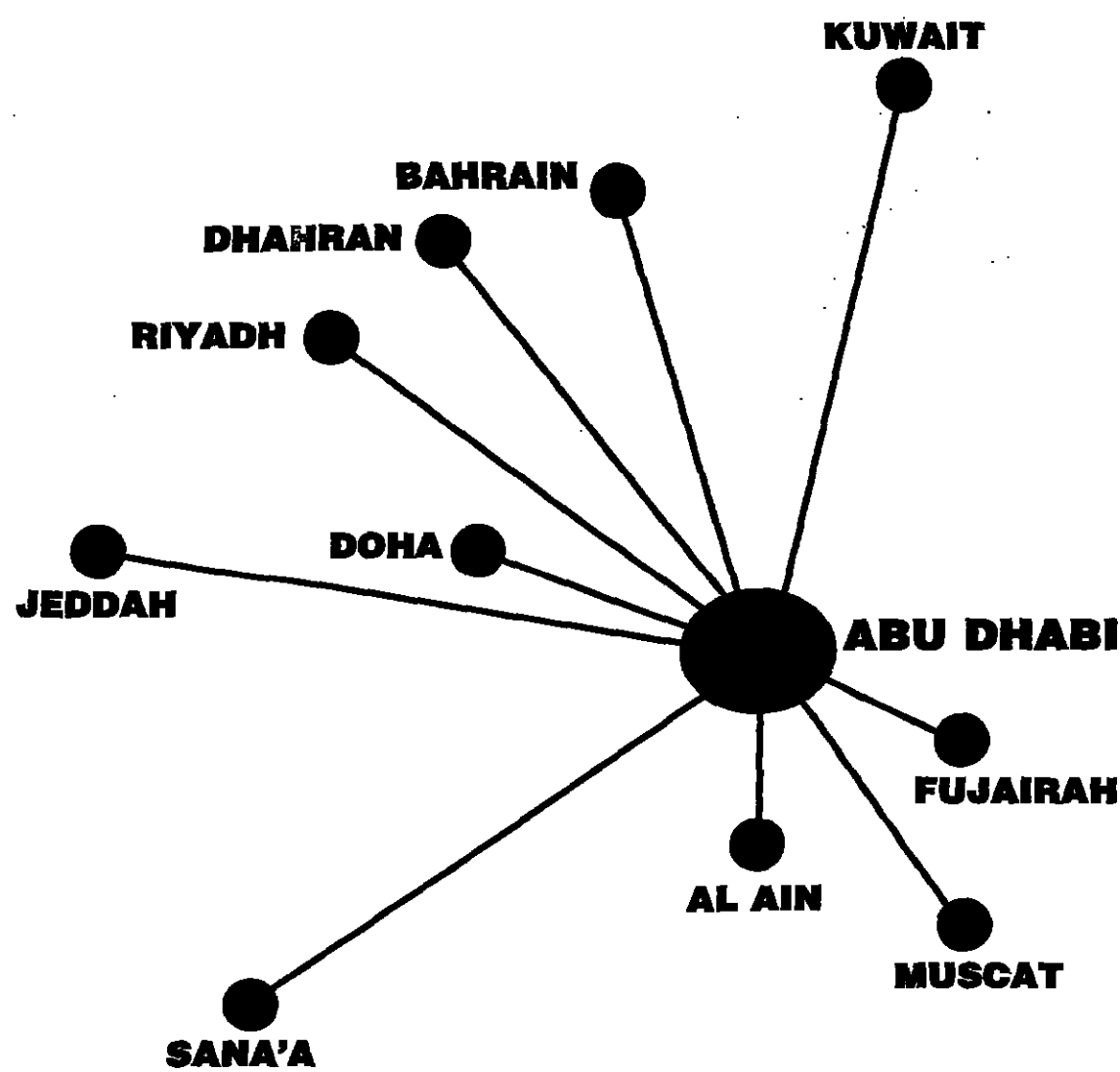
Rakad bin Salem bin Rakad, the acting UAE oil minister, has been urging OPEC members to cut production "to ensure the stability of the market" and to help keep the price from falling. OPEC production has been set at 24.52 million barrels a day – a ceiling that has been constantly broken by

several countries, including Venezuela, Nigeria, Qatar and Gabon.

The UAE's quota is 2.161 million barrels a day. Almost all oil production comes from Abu Dhabi, with a small amount – 0.3 million barrels a day – from Dubai.

The near completion of a \$5 billion expansion program will boost Abu Dhabi's oil production capacity by about 0.5 million barrels a day by the middle of next year. The UAE claims to have about 100 billion barrels of oil reserves, about 10 percent of the world's total. Gas reserves equal 5.7 trillion cubic meters, 4.6 percent of the world's proven reserves, making the UAE the fourth-largest gas producer.

*Continued on page 12*



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UNB is taking a leading role by sponsoring conservationists  
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## ELECTRONIC SYSTEM POINTS TOWARD STOCK EXCHANGE

Union National Bank launches a new service.

An automated electronic stock trading system has been launched by Abu Dhabi's Union National Bank, which recently moved into a \$67 million glittering white marble and glass corporate headquarters building.

The system, named "Union Securities," is one of the first of its kind in the Gulf; it enables customers to use their own personal computer to access the service. Screens and terminals will be available in the bank's three main branches as well as at the headquarters building.

Anwer Sher, acting chief executive of Union National Bank, says the service allows corporate clients and individuals of high net worth to tap into the \$10 billion securities market. It is a major step toward streamlining the settlement system and offers share registration, custody services and a bulletin board

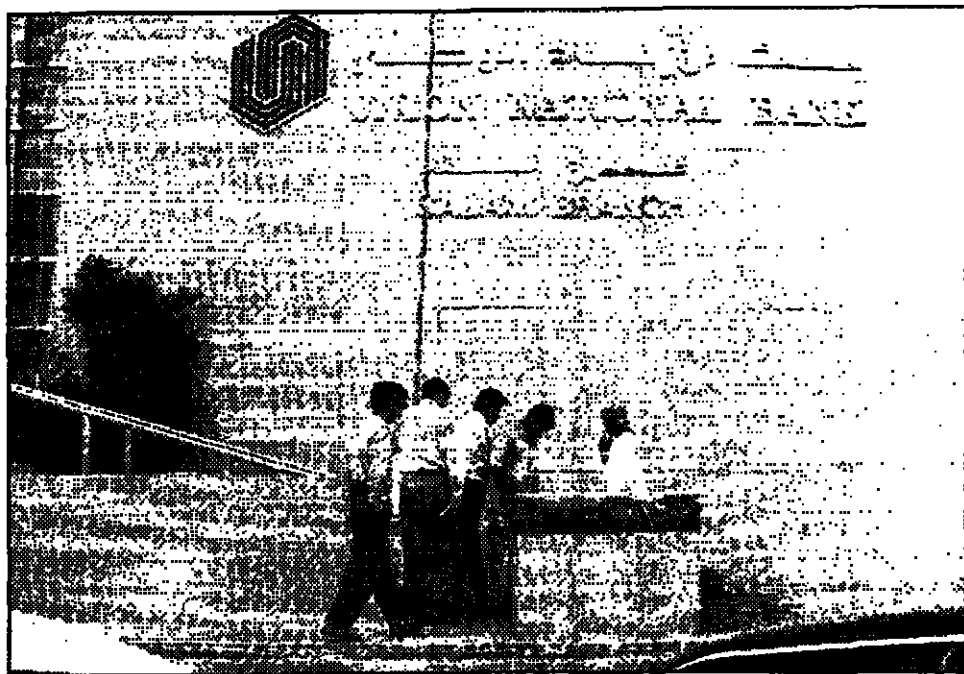
to give the latest on-line information to customers.

### Greater security

At present, the 22 available shares are traded through a number of brokers, of whom only four are officially registered. The bank has also recently launched its own brokerage service.

"We are trying to help both the brokers and the customers by bringing more transparency to the system," says Mr. Sher. "We are trying to develop a more efficient and professional system with greater security and safety. At the moment, settlements are done in a disorganized manner, and investors sometimes have to wait almost three weeks before they can get a certificate."

About 90 million shares are available in the market, which is the second largest and second most active in



"Union Securities" will help streamline the sale and registration of shares.

the region, after Saudi Arabia. Daily trades amount to about \$250,000.

"Union Securities," which has been developed in conjunction with Andersen Consulting, will provide up-to-date prices for stocks, as opposed to the previous day's prices quoted in local newspapers.

### Modular basis

The system is currently on demonstration. "The first indications are that it is going down very well," says Mr. Sher. It has been developed

on a modular basis so that it can easily be expanded to meet future demands, which might be for a central registry of securities and trades. "When an official stock market opens, we could be offering a central service," says Mr. Sher.

There has been discussion over many years about opening a stock market in Abu Dhabi and legislation is being drawn up to create one. But Mr. Sher believes nothing will happen for some time.

"However, if the govern-

ment's policy of privatization is to continue, we will see some outflows from the banking system into the capital market, which might speed up the need for a new stock market," says Mr. Sher.

He says that today's market relies on rumors and word of mouth, which allows it to be manipulated by a limited number of investors. Lack of easy access to information has been a major stumbling block to the development of a capital market.

## A Bank Keeps Track Of Whales and Dolphins

Tracking funds is one thing, but tracking whales and dolphins is a somewhat unusual activity for a bank. That is exactly what is happening at Abu Dhabi's Union National Bank.

"I think we must be the only bank in the world that has a marine biologist on the payroll," says Anwer Sher, acting chief executive of UNB, which was re-born out of BCCI (Emirates) four years ago. It is now an extremely healthy bank that has been steadily expanding its customer base as well as ensuring that its capital-asset ratio more than meets the 8 percent guidelines laid down by the Bank for International Settlements.

"However, we have not issued an annual report since we started, and so we cannot expect anyone to look too closely at our figures yet. Hence, in our publicity you will not see any figures relating to the bank — only dolphins and whales," says Mr. Sher, who has become an avid dolphin-watcher.

Research What may have started off as a subtle below-the-line public-relations exercise has now become serious research business for the bank. UNB is about to publish the first-ever book on whales and dolphins in the Gulf. It is lavishly illustrated with color pictures and research material gathered by its British marine biologist, Robert Baldwin. It also contains a program to help protect marine mammals that have been under threat in the region.

Mr. Baldwin has identified more than 20 species of whales and dolphins in the United Arab Emirates' coastal waters, which rarely exceed 30 meters (99 feet) in depth. "One of the most exciting discoveries

has been a finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*) near Marawan Island, just offshore from Abu Dhabi," says Mr. Sher.

The porpoise is rarely seen — this one, spotted a few months ago, was the first in four years.

### A mystery in the Gulf

Equally exciting has been the sighting of large baleen whales, including the mighty blue and fin whales — two of the largest mammals known. According to Mr. Baldwin, these whales are well known for their long-distance migration, but their presence in the Gulf is a mystery.

Writing in "Sonar," a magazine devoted to the protection of whales and dolphins, Mr. Baldwin states: "It is difficult to know what these whales are doing in the area. Blocked to the north by the Asian land mass and over 24 degrees north of the equator, the whales either breed in the Gulf's warm waters and perform mammoth journeys to southern ocean feeding grounds, or they are unique year-round residents of the Arabian peninsula."

### Marine sanctuaries

Mr. Baldwin has now started a tagging program to track whales and dolphins found in the Gulf. But he has become alarmed at the large number of dead marine mammals being washed up or caught in fishermen's nets.

"We have to find ways to conserve whales and dolphins which face a barrage of human and environmental threats," states Mr. Baldwin, who is planning a number of marine sanctuaries for whales and dolphins.

## PORT ZAYED: CAPITAL PORT FOR THE UAE

The seaport authority plays an active role in the development of regional trade.

Agreements with three major shipping lines have substantially boosted container cargo at Port Zayed. By the end of September, the number of standard container units handled so far in 1995 was 165,000; for the whole of 1994, the figure was 155,000, which was a 23 percent increase over the previous year.

"We are confidently expecting the total for 1995 to reach at least 200,000 units," says Shamsul Qamar, marketing director of Abu Dhabi Seaport Authority. "At the end of 1995, we made an agreement with Messina Line of Italy, who — together with Uniglor and Croatia Line — now uses Abu Dhabi as a hub port for the Gulf and Indian subcon-

continent. We believe we are ideally situated for transshipment of cargoes to both the lower and upper Gulf."

### Competitive rates

More than 40 major shipping lines now use the port. One of the incentives is the competitive rates offered by Abu Dhabi, including transshipment tariffs, which are only \$41 for a 20-foot container and \$54 for a 40-foot unit.

"In fact, we are still maintaining the rates that were established in 1972, when the port opened," says Mr. Qamar. Containers can be off-loaded at the rate of 25 to 30 per hour, and there is stacking space for 15,000 boxes as well as 128 points for refrigerated cargoes.

There has been a continuous program of modernization at Port Zayed, which is now marketing itself as the "capital port for the United Arab Emirates." (Abu Dhabi is the capital of the seven-state federation.)

### Extra handling capacity

The port has 21 berths, including four deepwater container berths totaling 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) in length. Two new gantry cranes have been ordered from Germany and will be operational next year, bringing the total number of container handling cranes to five. In addition, a 150-ton mobile crane is about to come into service.

"The new cranes will give us much-needed extra handling capacity," points out Mr. Qamar. The main approach channel to the port is to be deepened to 15 meters, which will enable larger container vessels to berth. Other improvements will include an extension to the recently commissioned cold store. Capacity is being increased from 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons, and

plans are in hand to treble capacity by 1997.

This expansion to the cold store is typical of the overall philosophy of the seaport authority, which sees itself playing an integral role in the development of trade — not only for Abu Dhabi, but also for the UAE as a whole. "We believe that all the ports must work together," added Mr. Qamar. Port officials have adopted a more aggressive attitude in meeting the needs of both international shippers and the local business community. "Let us upgrade our facilities and then get the customers," says Mr. Qamar.

### Change in management

Many of the developments and the increase in cargo traffic stem from a major change in management three years ago, when Sheikh Saeed bin Zayed Al Nahyan was appointed chairman of Abu Dhabi Seaport Authority. He is typical of the new generation of young technocrats who are helping to shape the emirate for the 21st century.

He has succeeded in cutting through much of the government red tape and speeding up procedures in the port. He also plays an active role in personally negotiating new business. "Our motto — 'Do not ask us what facilities we have, tell us

what facilities you need' — illustrates clearly the philosophy we adopt," says Sheikh Saeed. "Another key feature in our incessant effort to develop the port is the coordination and cooperation existing between all departments while minimizing red tape and removing bureaucracy. One of our main features is negotiating directly with shipping lines, traders, customers and potential clients."



For Italy's Messina Line, Port Zayed is a hub for the Gulf and Indian subcontinent.

## PETRODOLLARS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Continued from page 11

Few of the oil-producing Gulf countries have been as successful as Abu Dhabi in recycling its petrodollars into construction projects for the benefit of the emirate. Because the capital is built on a sandy island measuring about six miles by four miles, room for expansion has been limited. Much of the shoreline has been reclaimed and rebuilt with elaborate concrete works, suitably landscaped with acres of grass and shrubs.

Half-a-dozen new towns are now being built on the mainland. Many are near the main highway connecting the interior with the road to Dubai, the neighboring emirate to the north. One of the largest is at Al Shahama.

There is a constant stream of trucks kicking up the desert dust for as far as the eye can see as they continue to dump rock and rubble nonstop into new building and land-reclamation sites.

"The emphasis is now on low-cost housing projects, and the rest seems to be slowing down," says one expatriate banker. "In the past, there has been much criticism of some of the construction spending, especially on our road systems, which were thought to be unnecessary. But look around now: our roads are jammed."

### Trade and commerce

While continued efforts are made to diversify the economy away from oil, the only general improvement is in trade and commerce. "Businessmen are doing very nicely, and there have been some very high profits in the private sector during the last 12 to 15 months," says the banker. "I think our importance as a trading center has been growing." Trade and commerce account for about 10 percent of gross domestic product.

He adds that comparisons are always made between the activity in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, its ritzy neighbor. Dubai is

generally recognized as the business center of the Gulf, and it is also internationally acclaimed for its sporting image.

"While Abu Dhabi has excess resources, Dubai has a lot of energy for regeneration and a momentum for self-perpetuation," says the banker. "However, here in Abu Dhabi, we have to create that momentum. That is the difference."

It is the exploitation of oil and gas that remains the economic dynamo. There will also be an expansion of the petrochemical side, which, according to reports, may be one area of the industry that could be privatized.

### Fierce competition

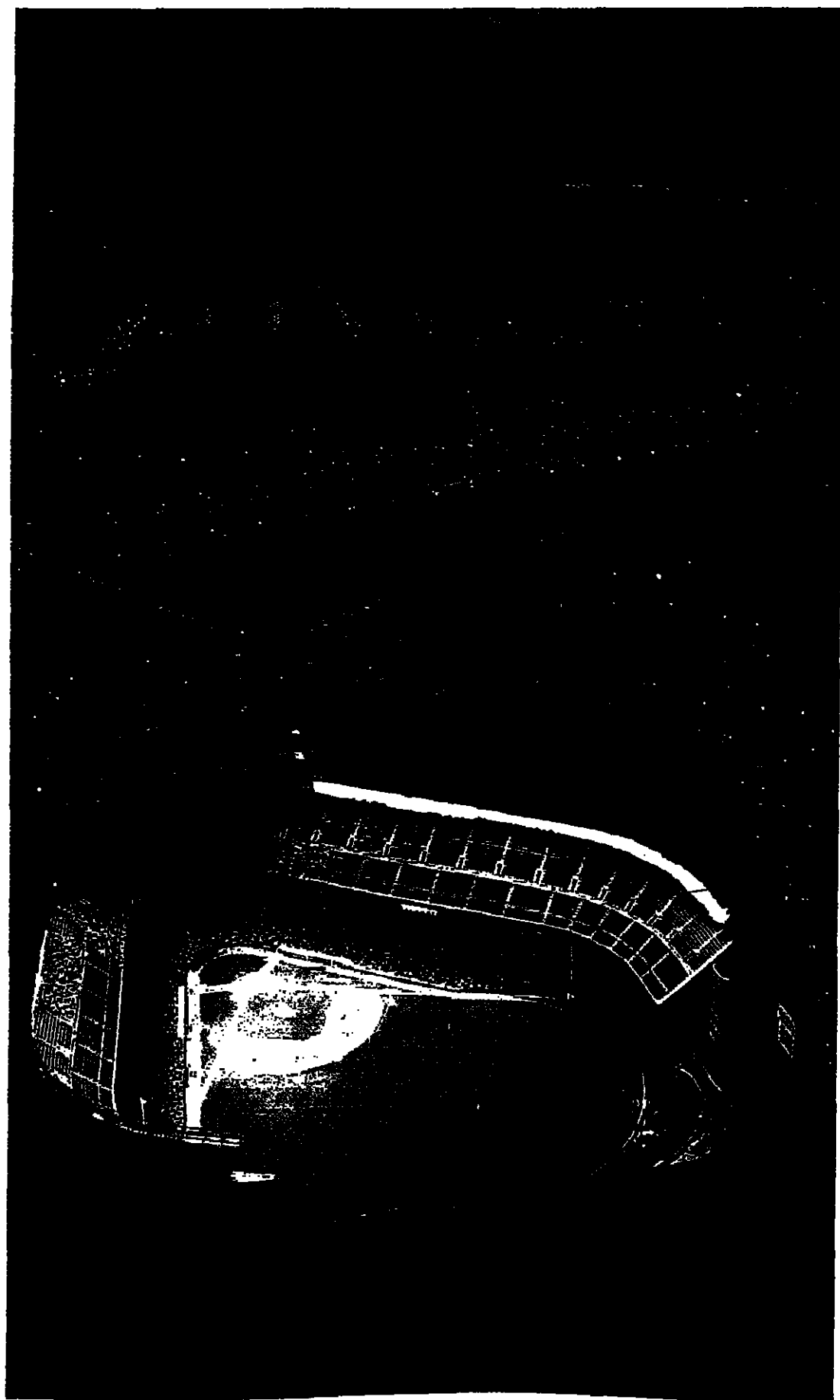
Mansour A. Alami, general manager of Al Bawardi — one of Abu Dhabi's largest trading companies and one that has always been involved in the oil and gas industry — says there are 80 international companies and their representatives who are pre-qualified to do business.

"There is now extremely fierce competition here for contracts. In the end, I think it comes down to professionalism," says Mr. Alami, whose company has diversified into the electronics and computer sector. It also has a successful interior-design subsidiary working on palaces and commercial buildings.

As in all the oil states, diversification of industry is a constant topic among government planners who strive to get away from a mono-economy.

Abu Dhabi is no exception. It has a number of free zones, and Abdullah Nasser says the government is planning development projects worth 48 billion dirhams (\$14 billion) between now and 1995. This is in addition to any investment in the oil and gas industries.

"The plans already in motion assure us that the emirate will go through a significant development process in various fields, particularly in the industrial sector, and on various scales — including the development of three new industrial zones," Mr. Nasser adds.



"ABU DHABI" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITER: Michael Frenchman, a London-based writer who specializes in the Middle East. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

## DUTY-MORE

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ABU DHABI

## DUTY-FREE SHOPPING: MORE CHOICE, GREAT VALUE

First-class goods and service are the keys to success.

When the expansion to Abu Dhabi International Airport is completed (see related story), the combined duty-free shopping complex will have an area of 7,300 square meters (about 79,000 square feet), making it one of the largest in the region. By the year 2000, the airport expects to be handling 8 million passengers, including those using the twin airport of Al Ain, opened in 1994. Mohamed Mounib, general manager of Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Duty Free, expects total sales to reach a record \$80 million by the end of 1995, the 10th anniversary year for Abu Dhabi's duty-free shopping complex. There have been extensive changes to the duty-free shopping area since it first began. Today it occupies an area of 3,300 square meters. The latest improvement two months ago was an innovation for the tax-free shopping industry in the Gulf — the introduction of exclusive brand-name shopping outlets on the upper level of Abu Dhabi airport's distinctive mushroom-shaped terminal.

These new outlets include Bally, Givenchy, Hermès, Swatch and Tie Rack. Altogether, eight companies have signed three-year contracts with ADDF; the latter will manage and actually operate the shops. "We are putting in our own staff, we order the goods and we fix the prices," says Mr. Mounib.

### Easy to walk into

He wants to see more goods on display and an easy walk-in environment for passengers who do not have a lot of

time for shopping; this is especially true for passengers in transit, who make up about one-third of the 3.2 million passengers using the airport annually.

He believes that having more space is not the only criterion for a good shop. There is a need to offer top-class products that have their own identity, and this is what the brand-name shops help to achieve.

"We also want to open the door for more products — shoes, lingerie, golfing equipment and, say, optical glasses," says Mr. Mounib. "We now have a commitment with the brand-name shops, and we have to see how we shall proceed in the future. At the end of the day, I am after better service for our customers, and I am not necessarily bowing to pressure for more profit."

### Goods for all tastes

The new-style boutiques on the upper level present a dazzling array of goods for all tastes. The brand-name shops also include one selling sport and golfing clothes, accessories and equipment. There are excellent-value golf clubs — from an unbelievably low 50 dirhams (\$15) to 1,500 dirhams for a Callaway club. There is a large selection of compact disks at 52 dirhams and videos from 50 to 70 dirhams. The new optical shop stocks more than 30 brands of sunglasses and is thought to be one of the only duty-free shops in the region to offer an instant and free eye test and prescription for spectacles.

The collection of ties in Tie Rack is changed every

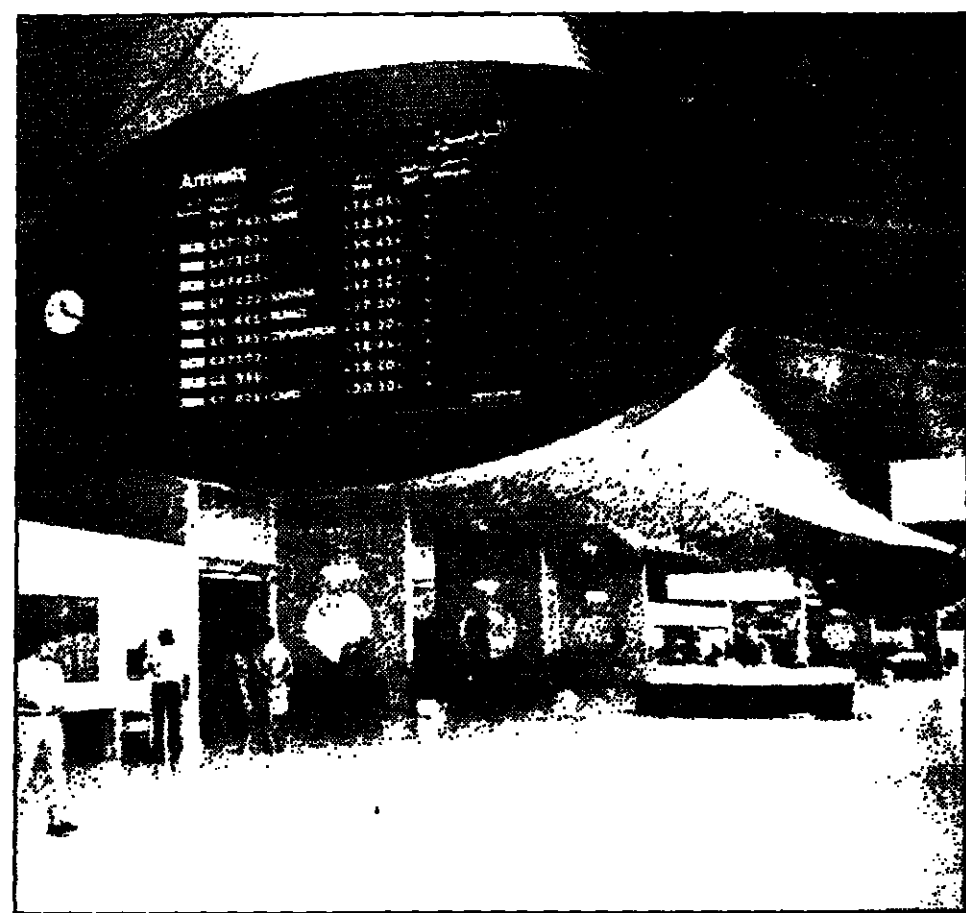
fortnight; the Swatch shop displays the latest models.

Another important change has been made on the ground floor, where new island shops display watches and gold jewelry, which is available in 18 karat and 18 karat extra, 22 karat and 22 karat extra to 24 karat. Most gold jewelry is very competitively priced at the gold rate of the day plus a relatively small mark-up for manufacturing, compared with a mark-up of 200 percent or 300 percent in Europe or the United States.

Mr. Mounib is convinced that good value, the availability of goods and a first-class commitment to service are the main requirements for a successful operation.



Major expansion is planned for Abu Dhabi International Airport and its duty-free shopping complex, which already features stylish new boutiques like the optical shop (left).



## Al Ain: Regional Cargo Hub

What may be the first privatization venture in the emirate's aviation sector will take place at Al Ain International Airport, where a new joint-venture company is to operate a cargo terminal.

The Abu Dhabi Department of Civil Aviation will provide the land for the cargo terminal, which will be developed by the private venture company. "We hope that this will make Al Ain a main cargo hub for the region,"

says Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the DCA. At present, Abu Dhabi International Airport handles more than 51,000 tons of freight a year, with 50 wide-bodied freighters serving 15 major destinations.

Freighters using Abu Dhabi include the giant Antonov cargo jets, which can carry up to 125 tons. These are often used to fly in equipment for the oil industry.

## OF OPEN SKIES, GOLF AND TWIN AIRPORTS

Major changes are under way at the emirate's two international airports.

Golf mania is developing quickly in the Gulf. A green revolution has been taking place over the past few years, with golf courses springing up in what used to be one of the most inhospitable parts of the world. Abu Dhabi is no exception — an 18-hole championship all-green course is taking shape in the emirate. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the department of civil aviation, has now planned a golf course and driving range for the proposed extension to Abu Dhabi International Airport. Officials say that this will probably make it the only airport in the world to have its own course.

"Many things will be changing here by the end of 1996," says Sheikh Hamdan, a younger member of the ruling family who was appointed to his present position three years ago to bring a new approach to the development of the emirate. Since his arrival, several changes have started to take place, including the introduction of an "open-skies" policy for airlines.

### All systems go

Other plans include the expansion of the award-winning duty-free shopping complex, more facilities for aircraft and passenger handling and, most important of all, the opening of a second international airport at Al Ain, the emirate's second largest city. This makes Abu Dhabi the only emirate within the UAE to have two international airports.

Now it is all systems go to expand both airports at a cost of \$180 million so as to meet expected passenger and freight demands by the end of the decade. Both airports currently handle about 4 million passengers a year. "Our short-term plan is to increase capacity to 5 million passengers in two years' time and to 8 million by the year 2000," says Sheikh Hamdan. He sees the development of Al Ain International Airport as a natural progression for the emirate's aviation industry. The airport serves the eastern part of the country as well as the 380,000 persons living in Al Ain, and it also provides a strategic connection with the rest of the world.

### Twin-airport concept

Sheikh Hamdan's overall philosophy is to encourage the twin-airport concept for the emirate. Developments at both international airports are considered and activated in tandem. Hence the current expansion projects are regarded as complementary to each other. These include a new satellite terminal for arrivals and departures at Abu Dhabi with 11 new aircraft stands; a complete renovation of check-in facilities; an 11-bedroom extension to the transit hotel, together with a health club and children's playground; complete runway refurbishment; and a new radar approach system. Departure and check-in facilities are also to be expanded at Al Ain.

which is to have its own in-flight catering unit. "We want to offer a tailor-made service to the airlines of today and those of the future," says Sheikh Hamdan. Airlines using both airports are being offered special incentives. Forty-three airlines are currently operating in Abu Dhabi; the most recent arrivals are Britannia Airways of Britain and China Airways from Taipei. There are eight airlines at Al Ain. Altogether, more than 70 destinations are served by the twin airports.

### Services and incentives

With four other airports within 15 to 20 minutes' flying time of Abu Dhabi, there is a strong competitive element to attract more airline business by offering improved services as well as a number of financial incentives.

"Since we introduced the 'open skies' policy, we have been doing very well," says Sheikh Hamdan, who also points out that there are some limitations on traffic rights. "We feel, quite rightly, that we have to offer some protection to the long-established companies as we do not want to end up fighting them."

In the past two years, the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) has been able to offer all airlines a complete package deal, which is being extended to future users of either airport.

"I think we are able to offer one of the most economical packages in the region," says Sheikh Hamdan. "This is partly because all the airport services come under the control of the chairman of the DCA. An airline can talk directly to us about any aspect of their operation, and we can even help them with hotel room rates in the city."

Ramp services are provided by the 500 staff of Abu Dhabi Airport Services (ADAS), which also provides the ground team for Al Ain. Abu Dhabi also prides itself on its in-flight catering facilities, which are among the largest in the region. There has been a substantial increase in the demand for meals: on a peak day, up to 15,000 complete meals are provided for airlines. Last year, the catering premises had to be refurbished, and a new extension is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The catering is managed by Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, which comes under the wing of the CD.

Another significant incentive for potential airline users is that Abu Dhabi is the only Gulf airport to offer its own complete aircraft-maintenance facility — the Gulf Aircraft Maintenance Company (GAMCO). This is a joint venture between the Abu Dhabi government (60 percent) and Gulf Air (40 percent) of Bahrain, which is also partly owned by Abu Dhabi. GAMCO's hangars occupy a 55-hectare site close to Abu Dhabi airport. The main hangar can accommodate several aircraft simultaneously — two Boeing 747s or three Boeing 767s.



Sheikh Hamdan

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## BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR OIL AND GAS

A survey of the latest developments in Abu Dhabi's energy sector.

The development of privatized power-generation projects in Asia between now and the turn of the century will open new markets for natural gas from the Gulf countries. Already, Abu Dhabi — which has the world's fourth-largest reserves of gas — is the second-largest exporter after Saudi Arabia.

At a recent energy conference in Abu Dhabi, Arthur Dixon, general manager for marketing of Shell International Gas, said that the Asian market showed enormous potential "and there must be a rosy future for gas trading between the Middle East and Asian countries."

Abu Dhabi's total proven gas reserves are estimated at 5.7 trillion cubic meters, and oil reserves are estimated to be 100 billion barrels.

### Rise in gas exports

The emirate is in the process of substantially increasing its gas exports, which amounted to 4 million tons in 1994, according to a recent statement by Hassan Ahmad Al Marzouqi, product and gas sales division manager of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). He said that sales

would increase by a further 1.4 million tons a year by 1996, following the completion of the Onshore Gas Development (OGD) project at the Habshan processing plant, where production capacity will be doubled. The plant will also produce 130,000 barrels a day of condensates, which do not count as part of the OPEC oil quota, and 5,900 tons of natural gas liquids a day.

In addition to condensate production at the OGD's Habshan plant, gas-processing capacity will be raised to 1.865 million standard cubic feet of gas a day.

The facilities nearing final completion include two new processing trains, which will handle Thumama "B" associated gas and Thumama "C" non-associated gas. A third train will handle Thumama "F" non-associated gas.

In addition, the gas is helping Abu Dhabi Gas Industries (GASCO) to eliminate the bottleneck in its Ruwais plant, where it is building two new LPG storage tanks with a capacity of 43,000 cubic meters. These will be completed in 1997 and are needed to help meet sales demand from Japan,

which currently takes 67 percent of all LPG exports.

Significant developments have also been taking place on Das Island, where the capacity of Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Plant's (ADGAS) natural gas plant was also doubled to approximately 5 million tons a year; this established a new production record — 22 percent more than in 1993. The third production train, which was built by the Japanese company Chiyoda, is one of the most advanced in the world; it has increased production capacity to 4.5 million tons a year.

Last year, ADGAS signed a new 25-year agreement to supply LNG to the Tokyo Electric Power Company. Under the terms of the agreement, supplies will be doubled, to more than 5 million tons a year by 1997.

To keep abreast of the rapidly increasing LNG export market, the National Gas Shipping Co. (NGSCO) was established in 1993 and became operative last year. It provides shipping services for ADGAS and also manages the five special-product carriers chartered by the Liquefied Gas Shipping Co. (LGSC).

NGSCO operates two of the largest and most advanced gas carriers in the world — the Al Khaznah and Shahamah, both named after villages in the emirate. The vessels have an overall length of nearly 300 meters, a gross tonnage of 110,000 tons and a service speed of 19.5 knots. Altogether, eight gas carriers are being built for charter by the company — each with a capacity to carry 137,000 cubic meters of LNG.

### Adding value

While there has been an emphasis on boosting gas production after several years of frustrating delays, the government has decided to go ahead with several billion dollars' worth of new investments in the downstream refining and petrochemical sectors.

The objective is to increase the added value of the oil and gas industry.

Both refineries in the emirate are to have substantial expanded capacity and a foreign joint-venture group is to build a 400,000-ton-a-year polyethylene plant at Ruwais, the site of one of the refineries and an existing NGL fractionation plant.



## FROM RAGS TO RICHES: THE RISE OF AN EMIRATE

A new book sheds light on the development of Abu Dhabi.

Life in the pre-oil days of Abu Dhabi and its transformation into one of the wealthiest countries in the world is the subject of "From Rags to Riches - A Story of Abu Dhabi," written by Mohammed Al-Fahim, one of the emirate's leading business executives. Published by the London Centre of Arab Studies, the book is of some significance because it is probably the only contemporary account written in English by an Arab who has lived through the changes. Abu Dhabi was formerly a British dependency and one of the Trucial States before being granted independence in 1971, when the United Arab Emirates was formed.

### No doctor on the coast

Mr. Mohammed criticizes the British for restricting pearl-fishing techniques in the past and more recently, before "black gold" appeared, and for failing to provide adequate medical care (there was no doctor on the coast). With the advent of oil revenues, he says, Sheikh Shakhbut - then Ruler of Abu Dhabi - failed to use the newfound income for the benefit of the people.

Throughout the 18th, 19th and most of the 20th century until 1960, the small, sandy island of Abu Dhabi was populated by only a few hundred people during the cooler winter months. It was the largest of the sheikhdoms on the coast, but the main settlements were inland at Liwa or Buraimi, where there were oases. Buraimi was the scene of fierce battles between warring factions from what are today Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. Even as late as the 1960s, according to one British source, bands of Saudi raiders on horseback would sweep into Abu Dhabi, taking slaves. The issue, which in later years centered on Saudi claims to oil concessions in disputed Abu Dhabi territory, was not finally settled until 1975.

Mr. Mohammed recounts stories handed down to him of the bitter days of pearl diving in the summer; this activity provided the only income for the people. At the end of the 19th century, Abu Dhabi had one of the largest pearling fleets, with more than 400 boats. These small craft were built to carry six or seven divers but would often be overloaded with up to 20 people. The captains would stay at sea, often in sight of the shore for up to three months, while the men dived and dove again to gather pearls for up to 12 hours a day. Many were left crippled and debilitated through lack of nourishment.

Family feuds, encouraged by the British on the basis of a divide-and-rule scenario, and a stream of assassinations in the early part of the present century held back the emirate's development in the immediate pre-oil years. They "left Abu Dhabi floating aimlessly like a rudderless ship in stormy seas," according to Mr. Mohammed.

The first oil revenues began to flow with the accession of



Tree-lined avenues are a common sight in the emirate.

Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan as ruler in 1928; he lasted until 1966, when the present ruler, Sheikh Zayed, now president of the UAE, took over. But Sheikh Shakhbut was so cautious and suspicious that he basically hoarded the money in his coffers. In the 1960s, he forbade any new construction in Abu Dhabi. It took months of persuasion for him to accept electricity - and then only in his palace, which was lit up like some wonderland at night. Inadequate desalination plants were ordered; a prefabricated hospital lay in packing cases on the beach for two years because of a row with the contractors; the people were exploited by the oil companies and only given menial jobs.

As far as the young Mohammed, now a teenager, was concerned, the benefits of oil were all a false dawn. He writes about Sheikh Shakhbut: "In keeping with his guarded attitude toward development, he maintained a tight grip on the purse strings and iron-fisted control on everything that went on." If anyone wanted to start a new business, permission had to be granted from the sheikh, but he refused to put anything in writing, which created difficulties and confusion.

### Dazzled by outside world

But things were to change for Mohammed, who had spent much of his childhood in Sheikh Zayed's palace when he was ruler of Al Ain, where the Fahim family spent the summer months.

Mohammed's father, who became the first Mercedes agent in the emirate, struck up a great and lasting friendship with Sheikh Zayed, with whom he worked and traveled. Often, Mohammed and his brother accompanied them on trips abroad. They were dazzled by the world outside the emirate, which might have been on another planet.

In 1964, an opportunity came that was to change everything. The Al-Fahim brothers and a few other youngsters were sent to England to be educated. Their father paid the fees, and Sheikh Zayed paid for the travel.

### Way out of line

But their return meant another period of frustration at the lack of changes that they thought should have taken place. "We fervently hoped to find Abu Dhabi reborn like a butterfly, a beautifully shining city freed from its dusty desert cocoon," he writes. "But our expectations were way out of line." He went back to England for two years, graduated and worked for the Ottoman Bank in London. He returned home again in 1967 to find that the long-awaited transformation and modernization of a desert fishing village had finally begun with the transfer of the leadership to Sheikh Zayed in 1966. ■

## A TASTE OF ARABIA: SURF, SAND AND BEDOUIN NIGHTS

A look at what's in store for tourists in Abu Dhabi.

With new improvements coming to the emirate's twin airports and additional leisure facilities under construction, Abu Dhabi sees itself as the capital's tourism gateway to the United Arab Emirates. It now has about a dozen four- and five-star luxury hotels, many of them on exclusive beach sites. The latest hotel to open is the four-star Regency.

The Tourist Club area of the capital has now become a seafaring oasis, where the established Le Meridien has been joined by the new Beach Hotel.

Trader Vic's, the Beach Hotel's French-Polynesian restaurant, is currently the talk of the town. "It is definitely one of the 'in' places at the moment," says an American official based in the capital.

### A few extra days

Several of the hotels have gone through extensive refurbishment to upgrade fa-

cilities for both tourists and visiting business executives. "One of the things that we are trying to do is to encourage visiting businessmen to stay on for a couple of extra days and enjoy what we have to offer," says Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA). Abu Dhabi's first all-green 18-hole championship golf course, which will be completed next year, is expected to become a major attraction.

It is almost impossible to quantify the total number of visitors to the emirate. However, Hani Hussein, acting manager of Sun Shine Tours, says that the total number of bona fide tourists arriving from Europe during 1994/95 amounted to 7,420. They generated a revenue of about 10.8 million dirhams (\$3.2 million). Sun Shine Tours is a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, which has been at the



Old mosque dwarfed by high-rise buildings in the city center.

forefront of promoting tourism for a number of years.

### Holiday features

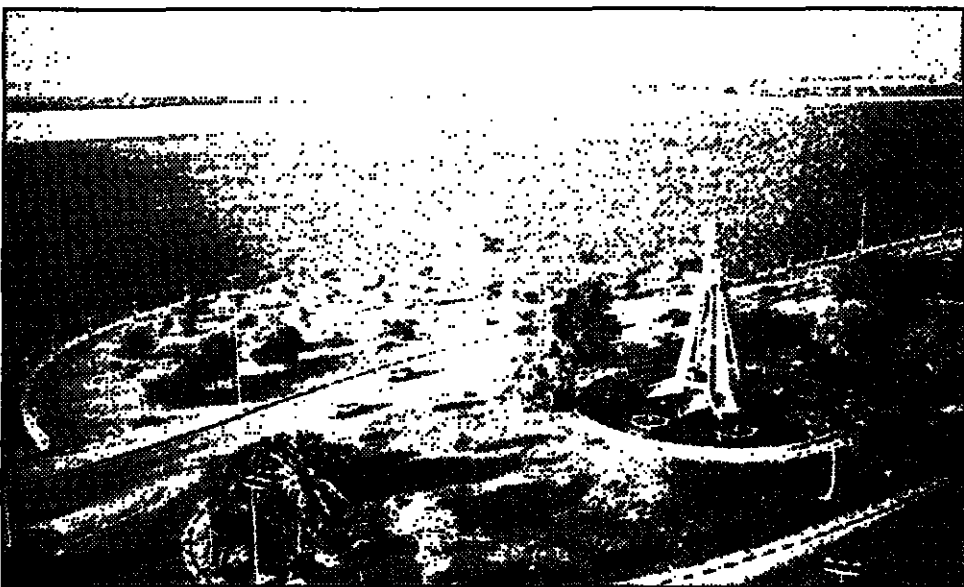
"We now find that the majority of well-known European tour operators feature Abu Dhabi and the UAE in

their holiday brochures," says Mr. Hussein.

Most first-time visitors are surprised at the variety of activities and the standard of service provided in the hotels, especially the resort hotels like Jazira. This is built on a small man-made island linked to the Gulf by a canal. A complete range of water sports is available; these range from para-gliding to scuba diving, sailing and surfing. For those who want to get away into the desert for a real "taste of Arabia," there are overnight safaris and dune dinners with belly dancers in Bedouin tents. ■

### Pleasure beyond the sea:

As part of its drive to promote tourism, the emirate is planning a multibillion-dollar leisure complex for the man-made island in the background.



TERRY PAWSON FLEW EMIRATES BUSINESS CLASS, LONDON HONG KONG, 25TH AUGUST 1995



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Le Corbusier said "A house is a machine for living in," and Emirates clearly thinks that much the same applies to an aircraft. Flop in your comfy armchair (93), relax in front of the T.V. (6-channel personal ELEVATION personal video), enjoy a couple of drinks (Vente Chiquet, Chateau St Aubin, small port), make the odd call (with the on-board satellite phone).

So do I feel at home? Not exactly. At home I am unlikely to be offered canapés, a choice of three first dishes and four tempting main courses, and a basket of exotic fruit by a smiling beauty in crisp red and cream uniform, no matter how good a mood Gilly is in.

Life is good. As even Le Corbusier might have said, after a flight on EK 008.

Terry Pawson



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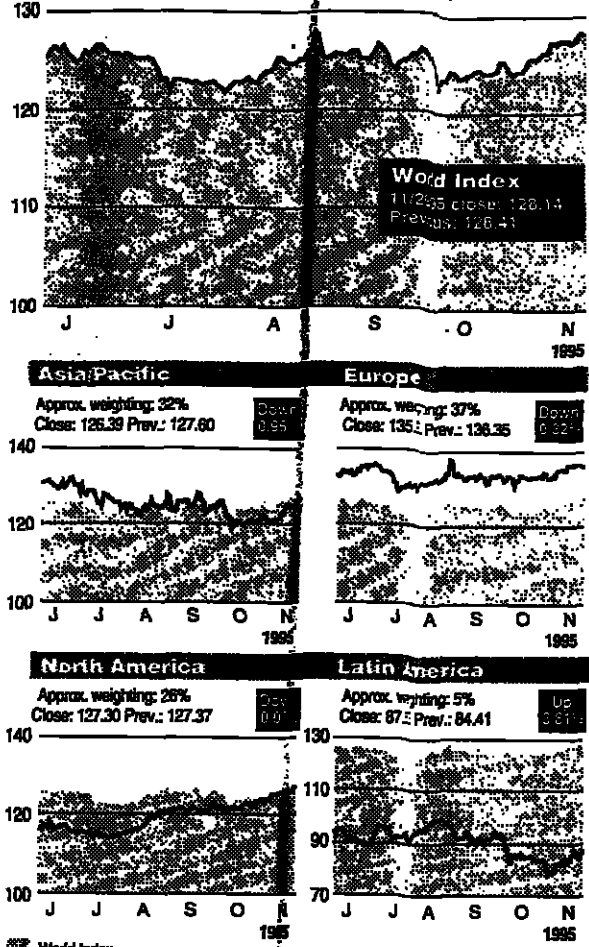


THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1995

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## THE TRIB INDEX: 128.14

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 30 top issues in each of the 25 countries, otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors							
	Wed. close	Fri. close	% change		Wed. close	Fri. close	% change
Energy	128.59	128.52	+0.05	Capital Goods	133.27	133.83	-0.42
Utilities	123.61	123.41	+0.16	Raw Materials	142.17	142.21	-0.03
Finance	120.07	121.23	-0.96	Consumer Goods	133.32	133.30	+0.02
Services	120.94	120.39	+0.46	Miscellaneous	137.34	138.34	-0.73

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## Travelers to Buy Unit From Aetna And Fire 3,000

NEW YORK — Travelers Group Inc. said Wednesday it would buy Aetna Life & Casualty Co.'s U.S. property and casualty insurance unit for \$4 billion, hoping to make it profitable by firing at least 3,300 employees.

Travelers beat out Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the leveraged-buyout specialist that had been negotiating to buy the unit.

Aetna has been trying to sell the unit for months. The company said the money would be used to invest in managed health care and financial services businesses in the United States and abroad.

Property-casualty lines include auto and homeowners' insurance and business insurance such as workers' compensation.

The deal is another example of consolidation among insurers trying to cut costs.

Travelers will combine Aetna's business with its own property and casualty subsidiary and set them up as a new unit that will sell stock to the public next year.

Robert Lipp, vice chair-

man of Travelers and the head of its insurance business, is to become chairman and chief executive of the property and casualty unit.

Travelers Group plans to contribute about \$1.1 billion to the new company.

After the merger, the company plans to eliminate at least 3,300 jobs to cut costs by \$300 million over two years. Aetna employs 11,600 people at its property and casualty unit.

Aetna shares closed \$3.875 lower, at \$72.00, amid fears the company will initially lose income from the unit.

Travelers shares rose \$3.75, to \$58.875. Travelers said the business would increase its profit immediately.

Travelers beat Kohlberg Kravis in the bidding in part because it will be able to slash costs by cutting jobs, an Aetna spokesman said, adding that Travelers' financing seemed more sound as well.

With Travelers and Aetna's property and casualty business located in the same section of Hartford, Connecticut, analysts said it would be fairly easy to cut costs.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## EU Seeks French-German Accord

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a bid to heal a French-German split and remove doubts about Europe's commitment to a single currency, senior European officials said Wednesday they were seeking to strike a deal that would satisfy French concerns about the timing of monetary union and meet German demands on the currency's name.

If the negotiations succeed, European Union leaders would decide in January or February 1998 which countries would join a single currency on Jan. 1, 1999, officials said. The currency would probably be called the Euro rather than the Ecu, they added.

"Since it is a political problem, political deals are being done," a senior European official said on condition of anonymity.

The negotiations followed an open dispute between the French and German finance ministers on Monday over important details of Europe's scenario for introducing a single currency. Officials in Paris and Bonn are eager to solve the dispute so European Union leaders can ratify the scenario when they gather for their semiannual summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15 and 16.

Although France was isolated Monday when EU finance ministers discussed the appropriate date for deciding which EU countries could join a single currency, the

government won unexpected support Wednesday from Jacques Santer, the president of the European Commission.

Stressing his 10 years of experience as finance minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer said data on national budget deficits for 1997, which will determine which countries meet the deficit criteria for a single currency, would be just as reliable at the end of that year as in early 1998. He indicated that end-1997 data would enable EU leaders to decide which countries met the single-currency criteria in January or February 1998.

"Two months won't make any difference really," he said in outlining his priorities for the Madrid summit meeting.

The comment cheered French officials, who are determined to force the single-currency decision early so that France's parliamentary elections in March 1998 do not become a referendum on monetary union.

But in Bonn, Finance Minister Theo Waigel reiterated his belief that reliable budget data, rather than forecasts, would not be available until early 1998. That could delay a formal decision by EU leaders until as late as May, two months after the French vote, German officials said.

"All other dates would not be acceptable," Mr. Waigel told a German parliamentary committee.

Finance Minister Jean Arthuis indicated Monday that the French government would

publish its deficit figures in the last days of 1997 or the first days of 1998. One European official said it was inconceivable that Bonn could reject the figures as unreliable without causing irreparable damage to French-German relations.

"The Bonn-Paris axis would explode in front of our eyes," the official said.

Mr. Santer is expected to play a critical role in cutting a deal. He visited Prime Minister Alain Juppé in Paris on Tuesday, met Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Wednesday and is scheduled to meet President Jacques Chirac in Paris next Wednesday. EU officials said they hoped Germany and France would settle their monetary differences by next Thursday, when Mr. Kohl and Mr. Chirac are to meet in Baden-Baden, Germany.

Meanwhile, Mr. Santer pushed Wednesday for a revised exchange-rate mechanism that would limit fluctuations after 1999 between the single currency and those of countries that do not join monetary union. He said he believed Britain should be part of that mechanism, a suggestion London has so far resisted.

Mr. Santer also publicly rebuked Neil Kinnock, the transport commissioner, for flouting community policy in a speech last week when he rejected the 1999 target date as unrealistic and urged a delay in the EU membership ambitions of Eastern Europe.

## France's GNP Growth Slows to a Crawl

By Max Berley  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — France reported fresh signs Wednesday that economic growth had slowed to a near-standstill and that consumer spending was nearly comatose, even as the country's striking transportation workers decided to extend a nationwide strike against social security cuts.

The mounting signals of economic distress and social turmoil cast fresh doubt on the likelihood that France will meet criteria to join in Europe's single currency on schedule.

Yet for the moment, analysts noted, investors in France and its beleaguered franc are sitting out the crisis. The franc has remained stable against the Deutsche mark, and French share prices have managed to hold their own.

Many analysts agreed Wednesday that the franc had weathered the crisis well enough to allow the Bank of France's Mon-

etary Policy Council to cut the five-to-10-day repurchase rate by 25 or 50 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, when it meets Thursday.

"There is a very favorable international environment for a rate cut by the Bank of France," said Serge Le Gal, an economist at Crédit Lyonnais. "We're expecting a rate cut in the U.S., and the Bundesbank will probably lower rates Thursday." (Page 17)

France's gross domestic product grew only 0.2 percent in the third quarter, the government reported. It also revised downward its estimate of second-quarter growth to 0.2 percent from an original estimate of 0.4 percent and reported a 4 percent decline in consumer spending in October.

Perhaps worse, the spate of strikes that has been set off to protest the social security overhaul plan the government unveiled Nov. 15 have brought France's railroads and public transportation systems to a virtual standstill this week, and other unions have threatened to join in.

The strike, in addition to an increase in France's value-added tax, appears certain to weigh down growth in the fourth quarter, increasing chances that the economy will actually contract in the last three months of the year.

The weak growth figures seem likely to force a revision of full-year forecasts to around 2 percent from the 2.8 percent predicted by the government.

Analysts said the indicators have had a relatively small impact on investors because they largely believed Prime Minister Alain Juppé was taking tough measures.

"Paradoxically, the more severe the strikes, the more international investors become aware of the seriousness of the reforms undertaken by the Juppé government," a Parisian stock broker said.

In a radio interview Wednesday, Mr. Juppé said he would not back down, although earlier in the month he said his government would collapse if there were "2 million people in the street."

## Big Board Fines Nomura

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Nomura Securities International Inc. on Wednesday was fined \$1 million by the New York Stock Exchange, the third biggest sanction ever levied by the exchange, for rule violations involving Mexican bond trading.

The bond trades, which Nomura carried out for its own account, resulted from the firm failing to meet capital requirements, the exchange said.

The unit of Japan's biggest securities firm said it agreed to appoint an outside director to head its audit committee and to strengthen its controls. Nomura's fine comes after the Federal Reserve ordered Daiwa Bank Ltd. to end its U.S. operations. The bank suffered \$1.1 billion in bond trading losses over 11 years.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Adapting to Business After Sanctions

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — He started with a dream and a whisk, stirring the ingredients himself in a metal pot to make ketchup on a two-burner electric stove.

Now, three and a half years later, Vojin Starcevic, 41, owns Polimark, a company that has 65 employees working in three shifts, seven days a week, producing 3.5 tons of ketchup a day on modern machines.

Polimark's dramatic growth is even more remarkable because it came while Yugoslavia, which consists of Serbia and Montenegro, was subject to economic sanctions.

The lifting of the sanctions by the UN Security Council should reduce Polimark's costs. Both tomato concentrate and the ingredients to make plastic bottles can now be legally imported, eliminating the bribes Mr. Starcevic said he has had to pay to get them into the country. Mr. Starcevic said he dreamed of exporting his ketchup, which he could not do under the sanctions.

But lifting the sanctions creates some paradoxes. Polimark, which took advantage of the monopoly market at home created by the sanctions, faces competition from European and American companies that can now come back.

"We are apprehensive," said Radovan Cokic, Polimark's marketing director. "But I would call that creative apprehension."

The sanctions on Yugoslavia went into effect in May 1992 — one month after Mr. Starcevic started his company. They were lifted after the signing of the Balkan peace agreement in Dayton, Ohio.

In addition to giving companies like Polimark a market opportunity, the sanctions had a side effect.

Before the sanctions were imposed, state-owned companies accounted for about 90 percent of Yugoslavia's gross domestic product; today, they account for about 60 percent, said Miroslav Labus, a professor of economics at the University of Belgrade.

The contrast between state and private industries is starkly demonstrated at Polimark. It has leased space at Jugostroj, a state-owned manufacturer of refrigerated display units for supermarkets.

"Look at this," said Nikola Cicic, an engineer for 32 years with Jugostroj, as he pointed to display cases rusting in an open-air shed adjacent to Polimark's spotless factory. "Jugostroj is owned by the state, so nobody cares."

Before sanctions, when Jugostroj was operating at capacity, it had 1,100 employees, but only 500 were actually necessary, Mr. Cicic said.

Sanctions have reduced production to a small fraction of what it was, but there are still 700 employees, many of whom come in, get a company-supplied breakfast and then leave, he said.

Many Serbian politicians remain wedded to the old system, though, for political reasons and private economic ones.

Managers of state-owned companies owe their loyalty to the politicians who gave them their jobs. The state-owned companies, even though grossly inefficient, get money from the state that politicians siphon off for their own private ventures.

Since the sanctions were lifted, Yugoslavia has announced a series of measures designed to make the economy more market-oriented. They included liberalizing restrictions on imports and exports and devaluing the dinar, the Yugoslav currency, to 3 to the Deutsche mark from parity.

Almost overnight, that has put black-market currency vendors out of business.

Mr. Labus said the economic program was a step in the right direction, but he added, "Our real problem lies with the state enterprises, and that has not been addressed at all."

Mr. Starcevic once worked for a state-owned company, one that produced automobile tires. As he took Mr. Cicic on a tour of his Polimark factory — after having him put on a spanking-clean white smock — the engineer noticed how well Mr. Starcevic treated his workers.

"He knows he depends on their willingness to work," Mr. Cicic said — and they know they must work in order to get paid.

How did Mr. Starcevic go from making tires to making ketchup?

"Don't you believe in dreams?" he asked.

## Investors Applaud High-Tech Filmmaker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shares in Pixar Inc., the company behind Walt Disney Co.'s new animated feature film "Toy Story," soared as they went public Wednesday.

Pixar stock, priced by underwriters at \$22 on Tuesday, shot to \$45.50 during its first hour of trading on the Nasdaq stock market. Trading was delayed because of an imbalance of orders. The shares closed at \$39.25, up \$17.25.

Pixar sold 6 million shares, or 20 percent of the company, on Wednesday after raising the offering price more than 55 percent. Pixar originally planned to price the shares at between \$12 and \$14.

Demand for the company's stock has surged, analysts said, because of the success of the film and investor fascination with technology stocks this year.

The Nasdaq composite index, which includes many technology stocks and Pixar, has risen about 40 percent this year.

The company, based in Richmond, California, uses computers rather than cameras to make visual images.

The public offering comes just a week after the U.S. release of "Toy Story," Pixar's first feature-length film. The film was the top U.S. box-office draw last weekend, taking in close to \$40 million. Toys related to the movie are being sold in U.S. stores.

Steven Jobs, co-founder of Apple Computer Inc., bought Pixar from LucasFilm Ltd. in 1986 and invested millions to build the company's systems. Mr. Jobs is Pixar's president, as well as chief executive of Next Computer Inc. He owns most of Pixar's shares.

As in other recent public offerings of Internet-related companies, Pixar appears likely to be given a market value that far exceeds what is typical for a company of its size. The company earned \$3.1 million on revenue of \$10.6 million in the first nine months of 1995.

Walt Disney Co. distributed "Toy Story," the first of three movies it has hired Pixar to create. (Bloomberg, APX, AP)

## Magic Is Gone for Hanson

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Hanson PLC is expected to announce a hefty increase in full-year earnings Thursday, but stronger earnings are not enough for shareholders who see fewer targets ripe for the style of takeover that made the conglomerate a success.

Hanson is expected to post profit of between £1.3 billion and £1.45 billion (\$2 billion and \$2.2 billion), up from £1 billion a year earlier. The figures do not include the charges that Hanson often runs up as it buys and sells businesses.

Despite the earnings prospects, Hanson's shares have fallen 16 percent so far this year. They ended at 193 pence Wednesday, up 6.

"Hanson's problems with investors are sentiment-driven, not numbers-driven," said Robert Morton, an analyst with Charterhouse Tilney Securities.

In the near term, investors are worried that Hanson, with interests ranging from hydraulic cranes to coal mining, has grown so large that even a huge acquisition could do little more than create ripples on its bottom line.

"The long-term decline in Hanson's rating reflects the realization that it is less and less likely to be able to pull rabbits out of the hat," an analyst said.

But Hanson, by all accounts, is still willing to try. The problem is that the global supply of overweight, undermanaged companies ripe for a Hanson-style raid and restructuring has dried up in this low-inflation, cost-conscious era.

Instead, Hanson is left with choices like

Eastern Electricity PLC, for which it paid a hefty £2.5 billion in August. In buying one of the best-run companies in the industry, Hanson signaled the end of an era.

Investors were not pleased. Adrian Foulger, an analyst at Robert Fleming Securities, defined the purchase as "dull."

While Eastern is likely to generate plenty of cash flow through good economic cycles and bad, it also will subject Hanson to regulatory and possibly political risk should the Labor Party, with its stated intention of slapping a windfall profits tax on privatized utilities, win the next election.

In the nearer term, the problem with Eastern is that it has thrust Hanson into something of a financial straitjacket. The purchase left Hanson's debt-to-equity ratio above 130 percent, leaving it far too leveraged to do anything more exciting than quietly contemplate what divisions it must now sell off.

Some analysts said they hoped Hanson would find inspiration from well-received break-ups like those of ITC Corp. and AT&T Corp. in the United States and Courtaulds PLC and Imperial Chemical Industries PLC in Britain.

But the sale of anything more than a few companies — Hanson's propane and forest-products businesses in the United States — to most outsiders' lists of likely disposals — is considered unlikely.

In May, Hanson completed the demerger of a group of American companies now called U.S. Industries Inc., with interests from whirlpool baths to auto parts to golf clubs and annual sales of \$2.3 billion. Analysts said that move helped Hanson identify its core businesses.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	% Chg.
American \$	1.48	1.47	+0.01
British £	1.62	1.61	+0.01
French F	6.55	6.54	+0.01
German M	1.36	1.35	+0.01
Italian L	1.36	1.35	+0.01
Japanese ¥	109.12	109.00	+0.12
Swiss S	1.48	1.47	+0.01
Spanish P	166.34	166.00	+0.34
U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	0.00

Key Money Rates	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	% Chg.
1-month T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
3-month T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
6-month T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
1-year T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
2-year T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
3-year T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
5-year T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00
10-year T-bill	5.50	5.50	0.00

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Japan's Insurers Predict Dismal Yearly Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Hurt by low investment returns and at least \$10 billion of problem loans, Japan's eight major life insurers said Wednesday that they expected poor results for the year ending March 31.

"We did not write off our bad loans in the fiscal first half," said Ikuo Uno, executive vice president at Nippon Life Insurance Co., Japan's largest life insurer. "When we do, the situation will be very tough."

The eight companies — Nippon, Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co., Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., Sumitomo Life Insurance Co., Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co., Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co. — are owned by policyholders as mutual firms,

and their assets account for about 75 percent of the assets held by all Japanese life insurers. They did not make specific earnings forecasts for the full year.

The 27 companies that make up Japan's life insurance sector also constitute the largest institutional investors in Japan and rank among the world's largest.

With 170 trillion yen (\$1.67 trillion) in assets, they are the second-biggest source of capital in the country, surpassed only by the combined savings of Japan's 125 million citizens.

The eight largest insurers said profits were being pinched by low returns on assets and the high return they promised to pay policyholders during Japan's economic boom of the 1980s. Sales of new policies also fell in the first half.

"The continuing economic slump slowed the sale of new policies," said Junzo Tanaka, Mitsui's managing director. "That's a problem for the whole industry."

Seven of the eight insurers said premium income fell in the half-year ended Sept. 30. Overall, premium income for the eight life insurers fell 6.2 percent, to 1.33 billion yen.

Nippon was the only insurer to report a rise in premium income for the period — a 3.7 percent gain, to 3.03 billion yen — while Chiyoda's income dropped to 2.6 percent, to 481.9 billion yen.

Consumers who bought policies when interest rates were higher looked in guarantee returns of as much as 7 percent, said Kazuhiko Ogata, an economist at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. They continue to receive those gains even as yields on other investments have fallen to record lows.

Life insurers now guarantee an average yield to policyholders of about 5 percent while earning about 3 percent on their investments. For example, the yield on the No. 174 government bond, a benchmark for insurers' bond investments, closed at 2.625 percent Wednesday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Data Make Stocks Fall In Tokyo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Stocks fell Wednesday after the government released disappointing economic data.

Industrial production rose 1.2 percent in October from September, just half the rate of increase economists had predicted. Analysts said weak demand had left manufacturers with excess inventories.

The benchmark Nikkei stock average dropped 154.44 points, or 0.8 percent, to 18,533.98.

Sales at major retailers fell 3.2 percent in October from a year earlier, the government said. Sales have either declined or been unchanged now for 11 months as consumers remain concerned about job security, economists said. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Satellite Lifts Fortunes Of China and STAR TV

Reuters

**HONG KONG** — China's successful launch of the AsiaSat-2 communications satellite provides a major lift for Rupert Murdoch's STAR TV and puts Beijing's satellite plans back on track, analysts said Wednesday.

A Chinese Long March 2E rocket launched from southwestern China carried the \$200 million AsiaSat-2, owned by Asia Satellite Telecommunications Ltd. of Hong Kong, into low-earth orbit Tuesday.

AsiaSat-2 was the first commercial satellite sent up from China's main launch center in Sichuan since January, when an Apstar-2 satellite and Long March 2E rocket exploded shortly after liftoff.

"It's a huge relief for the

Chinese," said James Miles, an analyst at Asia Equity.

AsiaSat-2 also carried the Asian expansion ambitions of STAR TV, owned by Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. STAR will use AsiaSat-2 to diversify the programming and language choices it offers to the region's varied television audiences.

"This occasion is every bit as historic as the launch of AsiaSat-1 in 1990," said Gary Davey, chief executive of STAR.

Mr. Miles said the satellite's success would give STAR a head start on offering direct-to-home services in Asia.

"What AsiaSat-2 really allows them to do is provide much more specific channeling to countries around Asia and really launch a direct-to-home service for the first time," he said.

## Taiwan to Open Further

Bloomberg Business News

**TAIPEI** — Taiwan plans to end a ban on investment by foreign individuals at the country's stock exchange by the end of February, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Chen Shui said Wednesday.

Taiwan has allowed direct investment at the exchange by foreign financial institutions since 1991, and about \$10 billion has flowed into the country as a result.

Under tentative new rules, foreign individuals would be allowed to buy as much as \$5 million of local shares annually, but authorities added that details still had to be worked out.

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**Herald Tribune**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

# China Yields a Little Banking Turf

## First Private Lender Since the 1950s Is About to Open

Bloomberg Business News

**BEIJING** — A career banker, Wei Shenghong is probably one of the few such professionals to wear a Chairman Mao pin in his lapel.

Mr. Wei has been picked to help run the first private bank to be established in China since the Communist Party took over the nation's banks in the early 1950s.

Minsheng (or "People's Livelihood") Bank may not be much of a threat when it opens its first branch next month, assuming it receives the expected final approval from Beijing. It will have only 3 billion yuan (\$361 million) in capital put up by 60 entrepreneurs across China.

In addition, it will hardly be what Westerners think of as a private bank — a state, thick-carpeted bastion of old money where financial advice is doled out to the wealthy.

Yet as a bank that operates largely free of government control, it will be one of the few places where China's growing middle class can get car and home loans. For businesses, the bank is supposed to offer a chance to borrow based on one's balance sheet, rather than on what officials the applicant happens to know.

Banking is one of the last economic sectors into which China has allowed competition because the government has traditionally exerted much of its control by deciding who

did and did not receive loans. "It's a major breakthrough in China's financial reforms," said Mr. Wei, 51, the bank's executive vice president.

With China dabbling in privatized banking, only a few Communist countries remain committed to total government control of lending.

Since the late 1970s, when China began to encourage free enterprise by letting farmers grow what they wanted, people have been carrying more cash in their wallets.

Private businesses now account for half of China's \$530 billion economy, up from 10 percent 15 years ago. It is a long way from the days when a worker's collective provided housing and parceled out everything from bicycles to

movie tickets. But with the consumer revolution well along, there is a rising demand for loans to buy cars and apartments. Minsheng plans to negotiate with First Auto Works Co., China's biggest car maker, to jointly finance car loans.

Demand for housing and home loans is likely to soar as China grows, analysts say, noting that only one in 10 Beijing residents owns a home.

Moreover, there are few competitors for Minsheng. None of China's big state banks makes what Westerners think of as consumer loans.

The People's Construction Bank has just begun making home loans to people who can get a company to guarantee the loan. In those cases, the company would have to pay if the

borrower defaulted. For the past 40 years, Chinese banks have lent almost entirely to state-owned companies or to the work units to which every one of China's 1.2 billion people is supposed to belong.

The government, unwilling to let the huge companies go bankrupt, required institutions such as Bank of China, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China and Agricultural Bank of China — the country's three largest banks — to lend to the companies despite the risks. Those banks are carrying heavy loads of bad loans from decades of lending on Beijing's orders.

Minsheng, on the other hand, says it will be lending heavily to private businesses that often are squeezed out of government credit quotas by better-connected state companies. It says it will be making loan decisions based solely on whether the company is a good credit risk. Minsheng said it also would eventually offer automatic teller machines and other features of Western banking.

Minsheng will not be competing by dropping interest rates on loans or raising rates on deposits. The government sets interest rates on one-year loans at 12 percent for every lender. Deposits pay 11 percent. There are no exceptions.

But analysts say the bank will have one secret weapon — efficient service, which is hard to find in the public sector.

## Standing Firm on Yuan

Reuters

**BEIJING** — China said Wednesday that foreign banks were still forbidden from conducting business in local currency, deflecting arguments that such liberalization was vital to maximizing the banks' potential to develop China's economy.

"There is no concrete timetable," Di Weiping, an official at the department of foreign financial institutions at the People's Bank, China's central bank, said when asked when the restriction might be lifted. It will be done "at the appropriate time" — it will be decided by the State Council, he said.

The People's Bank has approved more than 110 foreign bank branches in 24 cities in China, but they are restricted to conducting foreign-currency business and cannot take deposits in Chinese yuan. Foreign bankers have argued that the rule should be abolished.

## Shares Drop Boeing Explores China Copter Venture

Reuters

**SEATTLE** — Boeing Co. has disclosed that it is holding talks with a Chinese aircraft manufacturer about joint production of a commercial version of Boeing's Chinook helicopter in China.

A spokesman for the aerospace concern said Boeing was negotiating with Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Co., which makes light-transport aircraft and helicopters, to build the 234 Commercial Chinook, a civilian

version of the military CH-47.

"We have had discussions with the Chinese for quite some time now," said Jack Satterfield, a spokesman for Boeing. "They remain preliminary."

Mr. Satterfield said a decision on any joint venture would probably not be reached until next year.

Boeing currently faces a strike by 33,000 employees who belong to the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers over the loss of jobs to non-U.S. subcontractors. The striking machinists are not involved in the manufacture of the helicopters.

But Anthony Forte, a union official, said that if Boeing were to build helicopters in China, the union would take the move as "a cold, hard slap in the face."

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**Herald Tribune**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



**Wednesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible]

**Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																		
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## November 29, 1995

**A\$** - Australian Dollars; **A£** - Austrian Schillings;  
**B\$** - Bangladeshi Taka; **C\$** - Canadian Dollars; **D\$** -  
Danische Marks; **Dk** - Deutsche Kronen; **D** - Deutsch  
Mark; **F\$** - French Francs; **F£** - Finnish Mark; **FL** - Dutch  
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**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**



## WORLD ROUNDUP



Tom Kite, 1992 U.S. Open winner, will lead U.S. Ryder Cup team.

### Kite Is Ryder Captain

**GOLF** Tom Kite, one of the steadiest players on the PGA Tour for nearly a quarter of a century, will be captain of the U.S. Ryder Cup team for the 1997 matches in Spain.

The American team lost to Europe in Rochester, New York, in September and has won only two of the last six Ryder Cups.

Kite, who will soon be 46, joined the tour in 1972. He has won 19 tournaments and is second to Greg Norman on its career money-winning list. His greatest victory was in the 1992 U.S. Open at Pebble Beach. In Ryder Cup competition, he has 15 victories, nine losses and four ties. (AP)

### Ajax Flies Into Trouble

**SOCCER** The street party to welcome Ajax Amsterdam home from Tokyo, where it won the world club championship, was postponed after the team's flight had to return to Narita Airport. The team's KLM charter flight was refused entry to Siberian airspace by Russian authorities because the Dutch airline had no clearance for the flight. (Reuters)

• UEFA, European soccer's governing body, banned Graeme Le Saux and David Batty of the Blackburn Rangers for "grossly unsporting conduct" after they fought each other during a Champions' League game in Moscow last week. The referee's report did not mention the incident. However, UEFA said it made its decision "on the basis of new facts." It did not say what these were. The English FA, which has no jurisdiction over European matches, had asked UEFA to punish the players. (Reuters)

• The Liberian international George Weah, who plays for AC Milan, has been voted the best African footballer of 1995, by the Confederation of African Football. Japhet N'Doram of Chad, who helped Nantes to win the French league, was second; Finidi George of Nigeria and Ajax Amsterdam was third. (Reuters)

### Wales Appoints Professional

**RUGBY UNION** Wales appointed Kevin Bowring as its first full-time national coach. He was appointed for four years. Bowring has been involved with coaching Welsh representative teams for six years with successive jobs at under-20, under-21 and A team levels. (Reuters)

### India Thrashes Kiwis

**CRICKET** India thrashed New Zealand by six wickets in Bombay in the sixth and final one-day international to win the series, 3-2. New Zealand was all out for a paltry 126 runs, its lowest score in limited overs internationals. (Reuters)



### UN Peacekeepers Make Their Mark on Sarajevo Rugby Field

A rugby match Wednesday between a Bosnian team and a British-French team of United Nations peacekeepers in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, was marked by a brawl. The team from the industrial city of Zenica beat the peacekeepers, 8-7. Zenica had been the Bosnian champion before the war. Major Tom Ellen, a British Army officer who helped arrange the match, said: "The fight began in earnest, but it ended up a friendly scuffle." About 1,000 Bosnian soldiers, civilians and UN peacekeepers watched the game in Sarajevo's Zetra Stadium, where the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1984 Winter Olympics were held.

## Mourning's 38 Points Put Heat on Stars

**The Associated Press**

It was a big night for the big guys. Alonzo Mourning had 38 points and 10 rebounds as the Miami Heat beat the Dallas Stars, 111-89. Hakeem Olajuwon had 30 points and 19 rebounds in the Houston Rockets' 116-103 victory over the Los

### NBA ROUNDUP

Anges Clippers, and Patrick Ewing had 35 points and 10 rebounds for the New York Knicks in a 102-97 overtime loss to Atlanta. All three centers hit season scoring highs Tuesday night. Olajuwon's rebounds and six assists also were season bests.

"The most important thing was that it came in the flow of my game," Olajuwon said. "The coaches were stressing rebounding, and I made a conscious effort to get the job done."

Olajuwon averaged 30 points and 71 percent shooting in three games against the Clippers last season, but this year's team is improved.

"The Clippers have improved tremendously this year," the Rockets' guard Kenny Smith said. "Every game is tough in our league, nothing is simple."

Olajuwon made it look simple, though, hitting all eight free throws and 11 of 19 shots from the field.

The Clippers stayed close in the first half, trailing 58-50 at intermission. But the Rockets slowly took control and built a 100-84 lead with 7:38 left.

Charles Outlaw, a reserve, scored six points during an 11-0 charge that closed the Clippers to 100-95 with 4:10 left. But Olajuwon broke Houston's scoreless streak with 3:59 remaining, and the Rockets reasserted themselves. Clyde Drexler added 27 points

for Houston. Loy Vaught paced the Clippers with 18 points and 10 rebounds.

Mourning hit 16 of 21 shots and even made a three-pointer in his best game since coming to the Heat in a six-player deal on Nov. 3.

"I knew, in time, it was going to come," Mourning said. "Everybody was expecting me to leap tall buildings in a single bound."

Miami, off to its best start ever at 8-3, has beaten Dallas eight consecutive times. The visiting Mavericks had 22 turnovers, and Miami converted them into 31 points.

Jamal Mashburn led the Mavericks with 24 points, while Jim Jackson added 17.

Hawks 102, Knicks 97. Craig Ehlo broke up Ewing's pass and made two free throws with 10 seconds left in overtime as Atlanta ended New York's five-game winning streak.

Steve Smith led the visiting Hawks with 25 points, including three of Atlanta's seven in overtime. After Ehlo stole the ball from Ewing, he was fouled by the Knicks' center and made both free throws to seal the Hawks' seventh victory in 10 games.

Nets 89, Bulls 84. Armon Gilliam hit two key baskets and a free throw down the stretch to help New Jersey end a four-game losing streak by beating Washington. Gilliam had 17 points and 16 rebounds.

The Nets are unbeaten in five games at home, but have lost all eight of their road games.

Kenny Anderson finished with 14 points and 11 assists for the Nets, while Jayson Williams added 12 points and 14 rebounds. Juwan Howard led the Bulls with 21 points and 10 rebounds.

Cavaliers 93, Raptors 89. Terrell Brandon scored 25 points and Bobby Phillips 21 to

lead Cleveland past Toronto. Brandon scored six of the Cavaliers' last eight points to hold off a Toronto rally sparked by Damon Stoudamire, the rookie guard, who led the visiting Raptors with 18 points.

The Raptors were without two key players, the center Oliver Miller and forward Carlos Rogers. Miller sprained an ankle during Toronto's victory over Golden State on Monday night and did not make the trip. Rogers complained of an upset stomach before the game and did not suit up.

Timberwolves 121, Grizzlies 98. Michael Williams, benched for two straight games, sparked a 10-0 run starting the fourth quarter to lead Minnesota over Vancouver, sending the Grizzlies to their 12th straight loss.

Williams made all 14 of his free-throw attempts and scored 18 points, including six during the run. Christian Laettner and Sam Mitchell also scored 18 points for the Wolves. Greg Anthony had 23 for Vancouver, and Kenny Gattison added 20.

Hornets 106, Hawks 98. Khalid Reeves came off the bench to score 19 points, and Charlene held off a third-quarter rally at Milwaukee.

Referee William Kennedy called five technical fouls and ejected the Hornets' coach, Allan Bristow, late in the first quarter and the Bucks' Vin Baker in the third period.

Glenn Robinson had 28 points and 11 rebounds for Milwaukee.

Pacers 102, SuperSonics 101. Mark Jackson scored eight of Indiana's last 13 points, including the winning free throw with seven-tenths of a second left.

The Pacers beat the Sonics for the second time this season and broke Seattle's three-game winning streak. It was the Sonics' first loss in six home games this season.

Reggie Miller led Indiana with 28 points, including a 14-footer with 18 seconds left that tied the score at 101-101. Gary Payton paced the Sonics with 24.

Kings 91, Nuggets 85. Samaras Marciloulis, a reserve, triggered a 7-0 run late in the fourth quarter, boosting Sacramento over Denver.

Marciloulis broke a 74-74 tie with a pair of free throws. After Mitch Richmond scored on a running one-hander, Marciloulis's three-point shot gave the Kings a seven-point lead with 2:03 remaining.

Richmond led the Kings with 22 points. Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf led the Nuggets with 24.

## Tyson Bout Put in Doubt By Don King Connection

**The Associated Press**

Don't make plans to see Mike Tyson fight Buster Mathis Jr. just yet.

New Jersey gambling authorities say a Tyson-Mathis bout planned in Atlantic City on Dec. 16 would violate a 1994 ban preventing the promoter Don King from doing business with the casinos.

The state Casino Control Commission was to vote Wednesday on whether the fight will be held as planned at Convention Hall.

"I have some serious objections to the fight as it was proposed by King and the Trump organization," said Frank Catania, director of the state's Division of Gaming Enforcement.

Tyson's co-manager said Tuesday the Tyson-Mathis deal is done.

"The fight is on," John Horne said.

The fight would be Tyson's second since he was released from an Indiana prison on

March 25. He beat Peter McNecley in 89 seconds on Aug. 19 in Las Vegas. He was supposed to fight Mathis on Nov. 4 in Las Vegas but fractured his right thumb in training. Tyson is scheduled to challenge the WBC champion, Frank Bruno, on March 16 at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas.

Donald Trump asked the commission to let King assign the rights to someone else "for nominal consideration."

"If they say no, we don't have a fight," Trump said.

The ban against King was issued in August 1994 after he was indicted on wire fraud charges. His trial recently ended in a mistrial. The retrial in that case is likely to happen between April and July. The New York Times reported Wednesday.

Panos Eliades, who represents Lennox Lewis, said he will offer Riddick Bowe \$6 million (\$9.2 million) to fight Lewis in March or April, Reuters reported.

## 400 Olympic Dates Sold Out

**The Associated Press**

ATLANTA—The mail-order operation for Olympic tickets closes down after Friday, and organizers are plotting how to sell the remaining seats next year.

About 3.2 million tickets have been sold to 337,000 people since May—all through mail order. Seven million tickets were made available to the U.S. public.

"We're very pleased. That's a success any way you cut it," Scott Anderson, the top ticket official for the Atlanta games, said. "People want to go to the event of the century."

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games said 400 of the 546 ticketed sessions at the Summer Games are sold out, including almost all the marquee events. About 4 million seats were previously set aside for sponsors, international sales and VIPs.

After Friday, no more requests will be accepted until February, when orders will be taken by telephone. Over the next two

months, Anderson said, the committee will close mail-order accounts, finalize seating assignments and prepare for the launch of phone sales.

"We've still got plenty of seats to sell," Anderson said. "The challenge ahead is baseball, field hockey and soccer." These are the events for which many tickets remain.

The difficulty of selling soccer and baseball, relatively weak draws to begin with, is compounded by the fact that those two sports have multiple dates in large arenas.

Marketing programs narrowly aimed at selling baseball and soccer tickets are being developed, Anderson said, some in conjunction with Olympic sponsors.

"There will be some creative things," Anderson said.

Laurie Olsen, a committee spokeswoman, said: "It is possible customers will receive confirmations in time for Christmas, but it is not guaranteed."

## A Rotten Year for Mascots

**The Associated Press**

ALL OF A sudden, it's open season on mascots. Whether it's a sign of the times or something more sinister, no one wearing a silly suit in the service of sport is safe anymore.

On Monday, a jury awarded \$100,000 to a 72-year-old man belly-bumped to the ground at a church carnival by the Phillie Phanatic. And the Phanatic got off that cheap only because he had a good lawyer.

"It's been a really, really, rotten year," said Dean Schoenwald, owner of Nashville-based Pro Mascot Services, Inc., the nation's only training center for professional fuzballs.

There are more of us and we're being asked to do more," said Schoenwald, who worked as a mascot for a dozen franchises in a 16-year career. "More stunts, flashier routines, more involvement with the fans and the community," which means that "the opportunities for something to go wrong have increased as well."

"On top of that you've got two movies 'Ace Ventura' and 'I forget the other one' that have mascots getting slapped," he said. "Then there's that funny ad on ESPN where the mascot follows the guy into the parking lot just begging to get slapped."

"No wonder people are getting so brazen."

For example: The first weekend this year marked the second time the Oregon State mascot, Benny Beaver, got bashed.

"I love doing it," said Marri Hollen, the 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter), 130-pound (59-kilogram) woman inside the costume. "But I'm fed up with being hit."

Without warning, and just after Arizona scored the go-ahead touchdown, Hollen got smacked by the Wildcats tackle Frank Middleton, who stands 6-foot-5 and weighs 305 pounds.

Three weeks earlier, she lost her (costume) head and bruised her tailbone after being shoved into a concrete wall by the 6-foot-6, 330-pound Terik Glenn of California. At least he had an excuse: Just before the attack, Benny had tap-tapped Glenn with an inflatable plastic hammer.

The way things have been going for the trade, Hollen probably considers herself lucky. In the span of few weeks, these events befall some of her colleagues.

In the middle of a roller-blading stunt, the Seattle Mariners mascot, Moose, ran into a wall and broke an ankle. His consolation? He can claim it rallied Seattle to take the division series from the Yankees.

The Cleveland Indians mascot, Slid-er, tore the anterior cruciate ligament in his knee falling six feet off an outfield wall. Unlike Moose, the injury may have hurt the team. Without Slid-er's manic contributions, the rest of the Indians, demoralized, lost the World Series to Atlanta.

The University of Maine's mascot, Bananas the Bear, got punched in the head and stomach during a basketball game by a fan from his school.

Wild Wing, the Anaheim Mighty Ducks mascot, was not seriously injured, though his costume was singed, when he failed to clear a wall of flames during a pregame show.

The Miami Heat mascot, Burnie, is named in a \$1 million civil suit for yanking a fan out of her seat during a game. The whole episode would be good for a laugh, except that Burnie already has been convicted of assault in the same incident.

Will any or all this have a chilling effect?

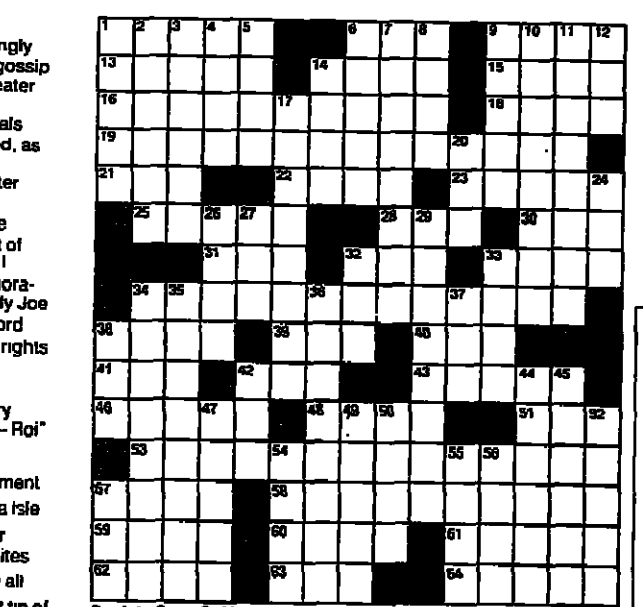
"I wouldn't think so," said Marc Zingari, a Philadelphia attorney who represented the Phillies baseball club in the legal battle involving the Phanatic.

"I'm not a mascot and I've never been in one of those suits," he added. "But we all know there are some people you can play jokes on and some you can't."

## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Psychoanalyst Fromm
  - 2 School subj
  - 3 Word with ran
  - 4 Neighbor of Maui
  - 5 Put on the schedule
  - 6 Lovely tickler of song
  - 7 Worker's need
  - 8 "I" — c'est moi
  - 9 Start of a quote
  - 10 Cry of surprise

- DOWN**
- 1 Miss — of "Dallas"
  - 2 Attacked suddenly
  - 3 Call forth
  - 4 Early hiker
  - 5 Slightest amount
  - 6 Sign
  - 7 Braved
  - 8 Clipped
  - 9 Literary monogram
  - 10 Bustle
  - 11 Kimono sash
  - 12 She's Jerry in "Love Story"
  - 13 ——— impasse
  - 14 Middle of the quote
  - 15 Impudent person
  - 16 Arrest
  - 17 Verbo type: Abbr.
  - 18 Banking convenience
  - 19 Calendar abbr.
  - 20 See 42-Down
  - 21 Chubby
  - 22 Checker's ——— Rock
  - 23 "Two Years Before the Mast" author
  - 24 Actress Peoples
  - 25 End of the quote
  - 26 "Go Tell Rhody"
  - 27 Most abominable
  - 28 50-Down membership
  - 29 Lady — of "Richard III"
  - 30 Moist
  - 31 Without thinking
  - 32 Nutritional fig.
  - 33 Word with rail or boy



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### Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 29

TSAR CYRIL ALLS  
OULA NOIRE DIET  
TALKINGPIGMOVIE  
SPAIN ISSUE ESP  
STS MOI  
HENHOUSENEWBORN  
ARE ECCE SOCIO  
IMAN TALUS SCAR  
FATED RARE ULT  
ASHCROFTORMARSH  
KAN BAR  
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## SPORTS

## 2 Teams Skate to Lopsided Victories

The Associated Press  
Talk about one-sided, how about the Colorado Avalanche against the New York Islanders? Or, better yet, the Pittsburgh Penguins against the Ottawa Senators.

### NHL ROUNDOUP

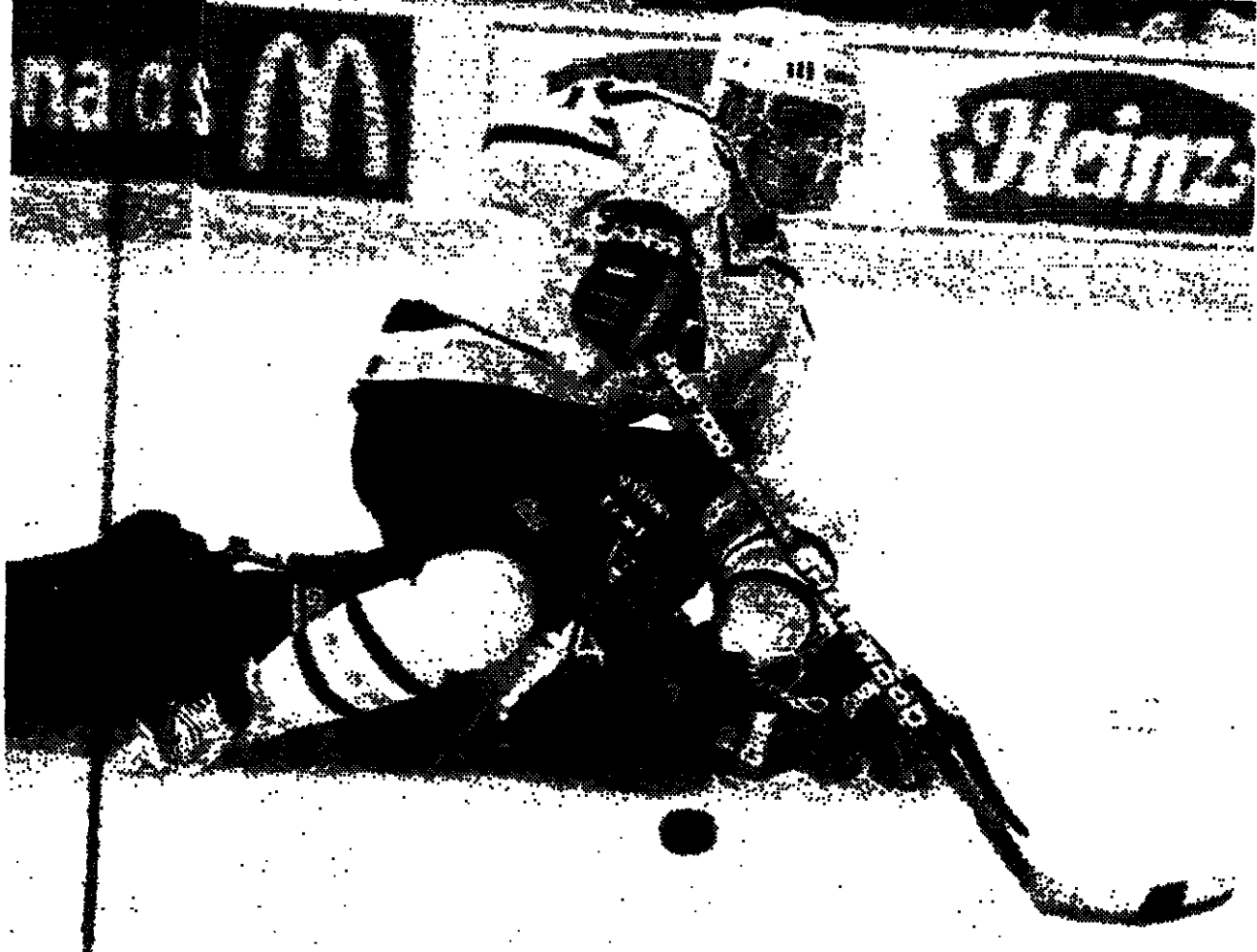
Two of the best teams in hockey faced two of the worst with predictable results Tuesday night — the Avalanche beating the Islanders, 7-3, and the Penguins routing the Senators, 7-2. "You know they have a lot of offensive firepower," Ottawa goaltender Mike Bales said of the Penguins, who lead the National Hockey League with 103 goals. "In a way, it's kind of fun to play against them because if you win, you're going to look good."

The Penguins lead the Northeast Division and are 16 points better than the last-place Senators, who are 0-10-1 in their last 11 games.

The Avalanche, meanwhile, extended their unbeaten streak to six (4-0-2) and lead the Pacific Division. The Islanders dropped are in the Atlantic Division cellar.

Markus Naslund scored three times, his first multiple-goal game in the NHL, as Pittsburgh beat visiting Ottawa.

Ottawa is winless since beating Hartford on Nov. 2. Jaromir Jagr had two goals and Mario Lemieux, the NHL's leading



It was a soft landing for Pittsburgh's Tomas Sandstrom, on the back of Ottawa's Sean Hill, after falling on a breakaway.

scorer, had three assists for the Penguins.

Naslund, the Penguins' No. 1 pick in the 1991 draft, now has 23 points in 23 games this season after having just 15 points in 85 games entering the year.

Avalanche 7, Islanders 3  
Claude Lemieux's fifth career hat trick led a four-goal first period outburst, and Joe Sakic added two goals and an assist as Colorado won at New York.

Peter Forsberg had a goal and four assists and Andre Ko-

valenko also scored for the Avalanche, who have only lost once in their last 17 games.

Jocelyn Thibault made 25 saves for his third victory, allowing goals by Alexander Semak, Marty McInnis and Todd Bertuzzi. The Islanders' goal-

tender, Jamie McLennan, started his 10th straight game and didn't make it out of the first period. "That line had a special night," the Avalanche's coach, Marc Crawford, said of

Lemieux, Forsberg and Valery Kamenykh, who had three assists. "They were very much in synch."

Red Wings 3, Canadiens 2  
In Detroit, Vyacheslav Kozlov had a goal and an assist, leading the Red Wings over Montreal.

The victory was the ninth in 10 games for Detroit, while Montreal is winless in its last three (0-2-1).

Chris Osgood made 25 saves for Detroit, while Patrick Roy stopped 33 shots for Montreal.

Jets 4, Maple Leafs 3  
Alexei Zhamnov scored two goals, including the game-winner late in the third period, as the Jets defeated Toronto in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Blackhawks 5, Oilers 3  
Murray Craven's second goal of the game powered Chicago to victory in Edmonton, Alberta.

Craven, who has six goals this season, scored from the corner in the second period, giving the Blackhawks a 4-2 lead and their eventual winning goal.

## Salaries in Baseball Drop an Average of 5%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The average baseball salary fell by \$57,497 in 1995. It was the first decline since 1987, when salaries dropped by \$66, and the first significant decline in 30 years.

The average salary was \$1,110,766, according to final figures made public Tuesday by the Major League Baseball Players Association at its annual meeting in Aventura, Florida. That was a 5 percent drop from the 1994 average of \$1,168,263.

Clubs spent more money on players — about \$924 million, an increase of \$15 million. And the New York Yankees became the first club with an average above \$2 million — \$2,000,271 — breaking the previous record, \$1,827,539, set by the Yankees last year.

But the average declined because there were far more players in the majors on Aug. 31, the last day before rosters expanded. While there were 762 players in the majors on Aug. 31, 1994, there were 824 on Aug. 31 this year. The increase was caused by more players on the disabled list.

This year's decline also was due to the huge increase in the number of rookies, caused by the teams' desire to reduce payrolls following the 232-day strike. There were 238 players with less than one year of major league service on Aug. 31 rosters, an increase of 100 from 1994.

Since the union began tracking salaries in 1967, the only previous decrease in the average was in 1987, when the average declined \$66, or 0.016 per-

cent, to \$412,454. The median salary — the point at which an equal number of players make above and below the figure — fell 39 percent, from \$450,000 to \$275,000, according to calculations by management's Player Relations Committee.

Atlanta, which won its first World Series title, had the second-highest team average at \$1,917,599, according to the union figures.

Cincinnati was third at \$1,585,876, followed by Toronto at \$1,534,355, Baltimore at \$1,498,623 and Cleveland at \$1,493,959.

The eight teams that advanced to the playoffs all had average salaries among the top 13. Montreal had the lowest average salary at \$411,142. The New York Mets' average dropped 61 percent to \$465,891 from \$1,193,288 in 1994. Minnesota's average declined 51 percent to \$535,536 from \$1,091,937.

The Player Relations Committee has not computed final average salaries, but on its list the Yankees should fall short of \$2 million.

The latest figures, which did not include bonuses for postseason awards, had the Yankees at \$1,960,351.

The players and the clubs differ on their figures because the union enhances the value of signing bonuses. The players' average salary for the 1995 season came to \$1,110,766. The incomplete PRC average was \$1,089,621 but will move closer to the players' average when the postseason bonuses are added.

### TEAM WAGE BILLS

Average baseball salaries by club in 1995 and 1994 as compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association.

Team	1995	1994
N.Y. Yankees	\$2,000,271	\$1,493,959
Atlanta	1,917,599	1,726,356
Cincinnati	1,585,876	1,493,959
Toronto	1,534,355	1,493,959
Baltimore	1,498,623	1,493,959
Cleveland	1,493,959	1,493,959
Chicago White Sox	1,476,812	1,295,438
Seattle	1,369,970	1,012,589
Colorado	1,342,952	845,835
Chicago Cubs	1,274,100	967,556
Texas	1,264,712	1,012,589
Los Angeles	1,223,168	1,399,781
Boston	1,206,138	1,257,944
Houston	1,176,399	1,256,399
California	1,164,610	784,801
San Francisco	1,138,040	1,257,944
Oakland	1,071,563	1,140,354
Philadelphia	1,059,727	1,528,848
Kansas City	947,051	1,434,524
St. Louis	924,653	1,056,076
Minnesota	845,421	1,131,412
Pittsburgh	808,036	477,017
Florida	835,227	647,922
San Diego	624,148	727,443
Milwaukee	548,364	781,250
Minnesota	535,536	1,091,937
N.Y. Mets	465,891	1,193,288
Montreal	411,142	750,640

### AVERAGE PLAYER SALARIES

Average baseball salary as compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association and the minimum salary. Includes adjustments for salary deferrals and signing bonuses.

Year	Minimum	Average
1967	\$4,000	\$19,000
1968	10,000	NA
1969	10,000	24,000
1970	12,000	29,500
1971	12,750	31,543
1972	13,500	34,972
1973	15,000	36,544
1974	15,000	40,299
1975	16,000	44,616
1976	16,000	51,601
1977	19,000	76,044
1978	21,000	109,876
1979	21,000	113,598
1980	30,000	142,756
1981	32,000	186,451
1982	32,000	211,497
1983	35,000	299,114
1984	40,000	325,408
1985	40,000	371,571
1986	48,000	412,520
1987	62,500	412,454
1988	62,500	426,799
1989	68,000	472,544
1990	100,000	597,527
1991	100,000	851,492
1992	109,000	1,091,937
1993	109,000	1,076,889
1994	109,000	1,168,263
1995	109,000	1,110,766

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDINGS

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	12	2	.857	—
Orlando	10	2	.833	1 1/2
Washington	8	3	.727	2 1/2
New Jersey	5	7	.417	5
Indiana	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Philadelphia	2	9	.182	8 1/2

##### CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	11	2	.846	—
Atlanta	10	3	.769	1 1/2
Indiana	6	5	.545	4 1/2
Charlotte	6	7	.462	5 1/2
Memphis	5	7	.417	5 1/2
Orlando	5	8	.385	6 1/2
Washington	5	10	.333	7 1/2
Charlotte	3	12	.200	9 1/2

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	2	.846	—
Seattle	10	3	.769	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	4	.636	3 1/2
Utah	7	4	.636	3 1/2
Denver	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Phoenix	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Los Angeles	3	12	.200	9 1/2
Golden State	2	13	.143	10 1/2

##### PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Cornell	10	4	.714	—
San Diego	9	5	.643	1 1/2
Los Angeles	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Golden State	6	8	.429	4 1/2
Portland	6	8	.429	4 1/2
San Antonio	4	10	.286	6 1/2
Phoenix	4	10	.286	6 1/2
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	7 1/2

##### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	2	.846	—
Seattle	10	3	.769	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	4	.636	3 1/2
Utah	7	4	.636	3 1/2
Denver	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Phoenix	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Los Angeles	3	12	.200	9 1/2
Golden State	2	13	.143	10 1/2

##### HOUSTON'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	2	.846	—
Seattle	10	3	.769	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	4	.636	3 1/2
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##### HOUSTON'S RESULTS

**UNBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLE  
by Mervyn Aronson



# What's Eating Johnny Depp? Clues From Mr. Cool

well, an easy role after playing such unconventional characters?" "I liked the script," Depp says. "I thought it was a good time to make a change. I figured I'd do something else after being accused by everybody of playing weirdos. It was an opportunity to play the straight man. It's really a challenge to do that—you've got to keep the guy interesting. It's tougher." Ed Wood, for me, was a breeze. We had a good time—Martin Landau [as Bela Lugosi] and I out there doing weird things. I felt at home—there's a safety in not being yourself."

There's also a safety in playing yourself on screen rather than in real life. Depp goes back to Edward Scissorhands — that's the person he'd like to be. "You know, on the last day of filming of *'Edward Scissorhands'*, I looked at the mirror and I felt really sad. I must have done that makeup 90 times, and I thought, 'I'm never going to see this guy again. There was a weird safety in being so open — in being nonjudgmental, not cynical. There was a freedom in that. I'd love to have that openness, to be that innocent,' he says. "When you're a kid you have that innocence. But it gets beat down, beat up."

This winter Depp will shoot "Donnie Brasco," a mob movie in which he stars with Al Pacino, and sometime next year he hopes to direct his own project, "The Brave," about a man who is given the chance to rescue his family from poverty by doing a snuff film. "He is definitely not interested in commercial success," says John Badham. "Being a movie star is not a ball, end-all—doing interesting parts is important to him."

The truth is, Johnny Depp is a natural star. There is no way around this conclusion: He's just cool. Ineffably and effortlessly cool. Eight tattoos or none, wild man or Everyman, he will keep us guessing at his true nature as long as he dares to offer up his soul on screen. That takes courage. And that is cool.

"He is very generous with his spirit," his best buddy Sal Jenco says in admiration. "I'll tell you one thing. He was always cool."

**A shy, thinking man's actor? Or a rock 'n' roll adolescent?**

18-year-old brother endlessly reminds him. When he meets a girl who holds

out the possibility of love, adventure and change. Gilbert balks. "I've gotta go," he mumbles and turns to flee, conveying in that brief moment the terror of facing his own loneliness.

Depp's latest film is being called a departure from those sorts of roles, since it's a big-budget thriller. In "Nick of Time" he plays Gene Watson, a young professional whose 6-

year-old daughter is kidnapped by the nasty Mr. Smith (Christopher Walken) as they step off an Amtrak train in Los Angeles. Smith threatens to kill Watson's daughter in 90 minutes if he does not assassinate the governor within that time. But even in this film, as he races through the Bonaventure hotel in a panic and torment, Depp plays the victimized Everyman to Walken's malevolent manipulator.

## PEOPLE

**WASHINGTON** — Fashion has crossed over into a parallel universe. Hush Puppies, the shoes of nerds, geeks, dweebs and pinheads, are suddenly hip. The stodgy old comfort footwear of another generation has been dusted off by the fashion industry and dubbed the must-have shoe.

How hot are Hush Puppies? In February, the Council of Fashion Designers of America will give them the 1995 Accessory Award. Designer Anna Sui (she did grunge, mod, schoolgirl — you name it) used custom-dyed Hush Puppies in lemon yellow, bubblegum pink and scarlet in her spring '96 collection. Menswear designer John Bartlett has shown them, two seasons running, in his edge all-American line.

are fans. Big-name retailers including Nordstrom, Macy's and Barneys New York carry the shoes. Hush Puppies ads have appeared in hip magazines such as *Interview*, *Out* and *Details*.

All this fashion and fiscal magic happened in spite of corporate strategy. About three years ago, at a cost now approaching \$10 million, executives at Hush Puppies launched a makeover. The Rockford, Michigan, company wanted to improve its dreary, old-fashioned image. The signature Hush Puppies shoe, the Duke—a suede lace-up with a crepe sole—was introduced in 1958.

All of the styles in that first generation were named after dogs: Toby, Bozo . . . Duke. The shoes were comfortable, sensible, reliable. Boring.

Then along came Bartlett, designer to New York's downtown set. He saw hipness in the heartland. He wanted custom-dyed

Dukes for his fall '95 collection. They were the perfect shoe to pair with his flat-front high-water trousers, argyle sweaters and slightly too-small blazers.

So for Bartlett, the company resurrected the Duke in neon lime, dusty rose and violet. It's the same design from 1958 with just a few comfort modifications to compete with sneakers, sandals and the like. The new version is called the Wayne — as in John (Duke) Wayne.

When those technicolor Hush Puppies appeared on the New York runway, fashion wags went berserk. The shoes began appearing in GQ magazine. Stylists snapped them up to dress musicians for videos. They were used to accessorize pricey clothes with puffed-up designer labels. Forrest Gump wore them. And the company reports sales of more than 400,000 pairs of Hush Puppies this year. That's compared with 60,000 last year.

**P**REGNANT with Auguste Rodin's child, the sculptress Camille Claudel fled Paris to a chateau in the town of Roubaix, where she met a 6-year-old girl who would inspire one of her greatest works, *Little Châtelaine*. "I executed it in 1896 and Claudel's last major work was in private hands, portrayals of fresh-faced little girl with thick, wavy tresses: Marguerite Boyer, the daughter of the owner of the chateau where Claudel fled to hide the pregnancy. She later miscarried. The French government has now teamed up with regional groups to purchase the \$600,000 work for the Museum of Art and Industry in Roubaix, on the Belgian border, but is calling on the public to come up with \$100,000. It is on display at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, where visitors can make contributions.

**Bob Hope** is hanging up his silver bells — at least for now. For the first time since 1950, Hope won't be starring in a Christmas special this holiday season. He's not retiring, just taking a breather. Hope, 92, and NBC decided to concentrate on other specials for 1996, a network spokesman said. But Hope will keep another custom long part of his Christmas season: introducing the All-America college football team on Dec. 23. And he's scheduled to *make an appearance during the Rose Bowl Parade on New Year's Day.*

□

A former model who refused to vacate the apartment of her ex-boyfriend, the yachtsman Bill Koch, was just a guest and must move out. A Boston Housing Court jury ruled that Catherine de Castelbajac is a licensee, not a tenant — and Castelbajac has given her 30 days to move out of his apartment. "The verdict shows the people of Boston have common sense," Koch said, "that women cannot enrich themselves at someone else's expense."

The split carcasses of a dead cow and its calf floating in green formaldehyde clinched Britain's most controversial art award, the Turner Prize, for **Damien Hirst**. Hirst had been favorite to win the £20,000 (\$31,000) prize against three contenders, who included **Mona Hatoum** with a 12-minute video of her inner recesses. The chairman of the Turner Prize jury, **Nicholas Serota**, said Hirst, in "Mother and Child Divided" had "created an ex-

**Damien Hirst, and his prize-winning "Mother and Child Divided."**

traordinary series of objects that have caught the public imagination." And public indignation, in the case of animal-rights activists. Hirst said his next ambition was to find a way of allowing a dead animal to decay inside a case without producing an offensive smell. "Decay is actually quite a beautiful thing," he said.

Hundreds of love letters written by the actor John Barrymore have been donated to the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts. The 218 "passionate and detailed" letters from the "great profile" to his second wife, Michael Strange, were donated by the couple's grandchildren.

**Oprah Winfrey** says reports that she's pregnant are all wrong. She's just tired of running. In addition to tabloid reports, Winfrey says a woman asked her about it over

the Thanksgiving holiday. "I said, 'If I'm pregnant, I don't know it,'" Winfrey said. "I have put on some pounds because I am too tired to run eight miles a day."

**Jerry Sue Huellweig, 64**, who has worked in a factory for 29 years, won \$68 million in the Missouri lottery and the ability to retire six months early.

**David Letterman's** bosses at CBS wanted him to stop bad-mouthing the prime-time lineup. Leslie Moonves, president of CBS Entertainment, relayed his feelings to Letterman after the "Late Show" host took an on-air shot at CBS's decision to air two hours of prime-time skating. "I got a call from Les Moonves saying, 'Y'know, figure skating didn't do that badly for us,'" Dave," Letterman said. "I said, 'Great.' I'll see you at the Ice Capades. Les."

**Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.**

**Legend:**

- Unseasonably Cold
- Unseasonably Hot
- Heavy Rain
- Heavy Snow

**Major Cities and Forecasts:**

City	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
New York	45-65	45-65	45-65
Los Angeles	65-85	65-85	65-85
Chicago	45-65	45-65	45-65
San Francisco	55-75	55-75	55-75
London	55-75	55-75	55-75
Paris	55-75	55-75	55-75
Tokyo	65-85	65-85	65-85
Sydney	75-95	75-95	75-95
Melbourne	75-95	75-95	75-95
Brisbane	75-95	75-95	75-95
Perth	75-95	75-95	75-95
Auckland	75-95	75-95	75-95

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	Mexico..... 0080-900-9011
	Morocco..... 19-0011
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	Netherlands..... 00-222-90-90-11
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	Russia* (Moscow)..... 155-0504
	Slovak Rep.*..... 00-420-0011
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	Sweden..... 020-795-611
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Israel	177-100-2727	Canada	1-800-225-5288
Jordan	10-800-0000	Chile	1-23-10-8311
Kuwait	800-208	Colombia	908-11-0010
Lebanon (Beirut)*††	426-801	Ecuador	999-1119
Qatar	0800-011-77	El Salvador	150
Saudi Arabia	1-800-19	Guatemala	150
Syria	0-801	Honduras †	123
U. Arab Emirates*	800-121	Mexico***	95-800-622-4240
AFRICA		Nicaragua	174
Algeria	000-001	Panama	109
Gambia	0800	Paraguay	171
Ghana	0719	Venezuela*	80-011-120
Ivory Coast*	00-111-71		
Kenya†	0800-10		
Liberia	797-797		
Morocco	002-11-0011		
Sierra Leone	1100		
South Africa	0-800-26-1123		
Zambia*	00-829		
Zimbabwe†	130-899		

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